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GENEVA REACHES DECISION UPON OPIUM CONTROL

America's Relations With
the League of Nations
Opened Up Anew

AMERICA MAY BECOME ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Stephen G. Porter Gives Ap-
proval of Idea—World
Court Election

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP)—The entire problem of adjusting official American relations with the League of Nations has been opened up anew in League circles by the decision of the leaders of the International Opium Conference yesterday to make the League Council, together with the United States, the official body which will appoint a central board of control to supervise international traffic in narcotic drugs.

In the text of the anti-narcotic convention on the appointing body which will be designated as the United States and countries having seats in the Council of the League. This, however, is merely a matter of form.

America's Relations With League

The significance of yesterday's action is that it has suggested a possible means of solving the problem of how to arrange and organize American relations with the League, which seem to be steadily increasing. This suggested solution advocates the appointment of a permanent representative of the American Government to the League who would follow those League activities in which the United States was interested and sit with the Council and Assembly when these matters, previously handled by commissions, were being further studied and perhaps amended by these two bodies.

Associate Membership

In the opinion of League officials, this would virtually mean that the United States will become a kind of associate member of the League, with the understanding that it undertake no obligations under the covenant and would take no responsibility or activity in international political problems handled by the League.

Yesterday's decision concerning the opium board is also cited as of possible value in finding ways and means for American co-operation in the election of the judges of the World Court of Justice, in case the United States later decided to adhere to the court. The idea advanced is, that the United States could sit in with the Council and Assembly when the election of the judges was held. The judges are chosen by the Council and the Assembly voting separately, and to avoid suspicion that America's presence would commit the United States to League negotiations it is proposed that the Washington Government should meet with the other countries as such and as an electoral body, instead of meeting with them as Council and Assembly.

Traffic in Arms

The wisdom of the United States in adopting some definite and organized procedure in League relations also will arise, according to League officials, in connection with the question of international traffic in arms.

The United States has accepted an invitation to participate in the May conference for the elaboration of a convention for the control of traffic in arms, and a feature of this convention, like that on opium, will be the creation of a central board of control. Presumably, the United States will want to have a part in the appointment, if not in the membership, of this board, which will report to the Council and Assembly.

Stephen G. Porter, head of the American delegation, took a prominent part in yesterday's decision to make the Council of the League and the United States the body which will appoint the narcotic board, and he is said to be interested as to whether a similar procedure could not be adopted for the World Court election, in the event of American adherence.

Full Membership in League

League officials seem convinced that the United States will take no immediate steps for full membership in the League. They say they are inclined to the view that associate membership frankly limited to specific matters, without commitments of any kind, would be the most feasible solution. They declare that they disapprove of treating the League as a separate entity, and he should be accompanied by the payment pro rata of the cost of those activities in which the associate members participated.

The original idea of the opium convention leaders was to have Germany, like the United States, sit with the countries on the Council to elect a narcotic board, but Germany eventually was eliminated, because of the belief that Germany later will become a member of the League Council. A notable function of the narcotic board will be its right to receive complaints from any country of alleged violations by other nations of the drug traffic provisions.

CHILD LABOR BILL RECEIVED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27—Governor Trumbull sent to the Legislature yesterday a certified copy of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution relating to child labor. The Senate voted to make the communication the order of the day for next Tuesday.

Passport Regulation Questionnaire Issued

By Special Cable

Geneva, Jan. 28

THE Secretariat of the League of Nations has addressed to all governments a questionnaire concerning the present regulations regarding passports. Suggestions are asked as to steps which might be taken to improve the present system from the viewpoint of the freedom of communications.

Information is required in anticipation of the proposed international conference to be held during the present year.

DRY LAW CUTS RESCUE WORK

90 P. C. Reduction in Alcoholic Victims Reported
by Morgan Memorial

Ninety per cent reduction in alcoholic victims in the area covered by Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries and Stores, Inc., on Shawmut Avenue, were reported by the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, superintendent, at this morning's session of the council of cities conducted under the auspices of the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which opened yesterday in the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Temple Street.

Giving a group study on "Salvaging Folk" according to the Morgan Memorial program, Mr. Helms said that when he went to the memorial 36 years ago more than 90 per cent of the work was with alcoholic victims. Of the 1000 persons who occupied the Seavey Settlement, a rescue home for men, 90 per cent were alcoholic victims. Today not more than 10 per cent are alcoholic there on account of liquor. Most of the men there now are "hobbing it over the country," he said.

In illustration of the situation he said that at watch-night services 25 years ago, they would have perhaps 300 in attendance, with four-fifths of them under the influence of liquor. This year there were as many present with not a smell of liquor. Families that were helped by the relief work conducted by the Morgan Memorial before the days of prohibition no longer want help. Since prohibition went into effect they have become not only self-supporting but are helping others.

Work of the memorial is not all of the rescue type, Mr. Helms added. It has 1700 children enrolled in its various activities. They represent 30 different nationalities. In 1924, the memorial employed 500 handicapped men and women in reconstructive work on cast-off clothing and other articles contributed by 100,000 persons. These were then sold to 100,000 other persons through the 10 stores, and the proceeds amounting to \$150,000 were paid from the sales to those involved in the work. The Church of All Nations which it maintains gives a temporary church home to those who wish it.

MR. WEEKS TO HEAD CELEBRATION GROUP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has been named by President Coolidge as chairman of the Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial Commission, which will arrange for the celebration April 19 of the hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the battles in Massachusetts, which marked the beginning of the American Revolution.

Gen. W. H. Cooke, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York also were appointed by the President to serve on the commission with the committees already named by the Senate and House.

SHORT-TIME VOTE TAKEN IN LANCAHIRE

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 28—Spinners in the American cotton section are again balloting on the question of short time. In consequence of the pronounced falling off of trade it is proposed to curtail hours to the extent of 13 weekly, instead of 3½, as at present, the curtailment to commence Feb. 16, provided an 80 per cent majority is obtained. The ballot papers are returnable Feb. 6.

World News in Brief

New York—Irving T. Bush has been elected president of the Netherlands-American Foundation, Inc., to succeed William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce. It is announced, Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia, continues as honorary president. The foundation plans during the coming year to arrange for the exchange of students and professors between the Netherlands and the United States.

Washington—Awards totaling \$1,000,000 were announced today by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission, including one for \$110,000 to Max Klein of New York, and one of \$100,000 to Robert L. Becker of Boston. Of the total, the awards in the Lusitania group amounted to only \$160,000.

Stockholm—A group of legislators has officially nominated Carl Lindhagen, Mayor of Stockholm, as candidate for the Nobel peace prize. Mayor Lindhagen has long been known as one of the most active workers for international peace and has written several books on the subject. He was a leader in the votes for women movement in Sweden.

Nashville, Tenn.—The lower House of the Tennessee General Assembly has passed a bill prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the common schools of the State by a vote of 71 to 5.

FEDERAL BOARD URGED AS AID TO CO-OPERATIVES

President Asks Congress to
Enact Into Law Recommendations
of Commission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—President Coolidge asked Congress today to enact into law "at the earliest possible date," the measures recommended in the report of the agricultural commission.

The report recommends establishment of a federal board to encourage co-operative marketing, greater assistance to agricultural experiment stations, added protection under the tariff law for farm products, and enactment of several pieces of legislation related to agriculture.

"I am advised that while it (the commission's report) does not refer to some legislation which is already pending, that the conference reserves the privilege of making further suggestions at some future time," the President said in his brief message of transmittal.

Urges Law Enactment

"As I have great confidence in the personnel of the conference, and know that they have given very thoughtful study to the entire situation, I recommend that their report be embraced in suitable legislation at the earliest possible date."

The message was one of the briefest ever sent to Congress by a chief executive, consisting of but four sentences. Except for the request for early action, it was devoted entirely to the formalities of describing the report and officially turning it over to Congress.

Other recommendations deal with tariff, state agricultural experiment stations and truth-in-fabrics legislation. Increased financial aid was urged for the experiment stations because of their "utmost importance" as research agencies.

The commission summed up its detailed recommendations for the formation of a federal co-operative marketing board as providing an agency that would enable the co-operatives to develop "without government interference or domination" but would adopt a "fostering attitude" toward them.

The commission reiterated its earlier suggestions for assisting the cattle men through existing financial agencies and a new public land grazing policy, reiterating that the cattle industry is suffering through lack of tariff protection.

Adequate provision of funds for the market news service of the Agricultural Department also was advised.

The secretaries of agriculture and commerce and three leaders in co-operative marketing would comprise the membership of the federal marketing board proposed by the commission. The three appointed members would serve terms of one, two and three years, and after the first term, the positions would be filled by nomination by the marketing organizations. The board would have a salary of \$12,000 a year, and an appropriation of \$500,000 was recommended to establish the board and carry on its first year's work.

Suggested Policies

The six general fundamentals recommended to govern relations of co-operatives and the Government set forth that "for the purpose of promoting equitable and advantageous distribution of their products," the co-operatives may pool their products and exchange crop and marketing information; that groups of producers should receive the assistance of the Federal Marketing Board in forming associations, "purely as a voluntary act" may be formed to register to inspire confidence in the organizations and to develop a uniform accounting system; that grades and standards for various agricultural products be established; that distributors at terminal markets may establish federally registered co-operatives or associations, and that the board act as adviser to the co-operatives.

The commission recommended that marketing associations in the food and vegetable industries have clearing houses to eliminate the supply or under-supply in consuming markets without interference with the restraint of trade laws. Such clearing houses would interchange information upon the volume of available supplies of their commodities.

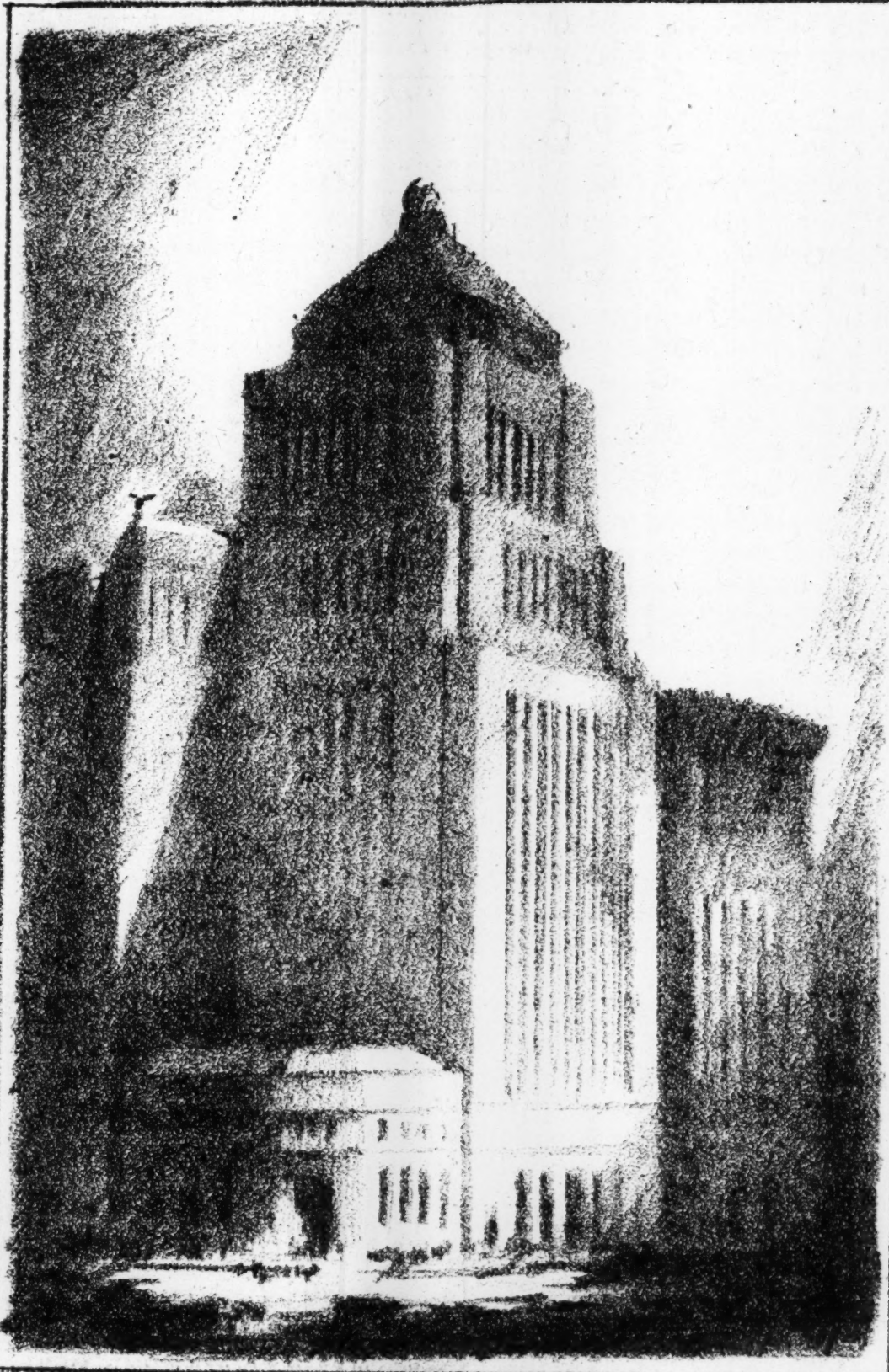
Tokyo (AP)—Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, second son of the Emperor, will sail for England in May for a stay of possibly four years. He will enter Oxford University and, breaking all precedents for a prince of the royal house, will live in college premises. The Prince's first year abroad will be spent in the home of a British family whose name has not been divulged, and after upon his university course and specialization in sociology.

Washington—The Senate today has ratified the Treaty with Great Britain dealing with the extradition from Canada of persons charged with violating the Harrison Narcotic Act.

Cincinnati, O.—Any immediate substantial relief to the American taxpayer must come in large measure from the prompt funding of war debts due the United States from European countries. Pat Harrison (D), Senator from Mississippi, declared in an address before the National Food Brokers' Association.

Stockholm—Hjalmar Branting, whose inability to continue obliged him to resign the post of Premier to Rickard Sandler, will remain in the Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio, according to a decision of the Cabinet officially announced here.

Temple of Finance Planned in New York



Will Supplant Mills Building Which Since Erection in 1882 Has Been the Business Home of Many Prominent Individuals and Companies.

REICH CHANCELLOR FAVORS FRANCO-GERMAN SECURITY PACT

Wilhelmstrasse Negotiates
With Allies Regarding
Frontier Problem

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 28—The new Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, strongly favored the security pact proposed by the French Government, which would guarantee the security of the French frontiers in the west, which, in connection with a recent article in Germania, are now once more being internationally discussed, and the Wilhelmstrasse already has negotiated the pact with certain allied quarters here about it, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a well-informed political source. Dr. Luther, in fact, is so much interested in this question that he has asked the Foreign Office for complete material on the subject which he is now closely studying.

An agreement of that kind between Germany and France does not necessarily include clauses regarding the German-Polish frontier, and the omission of such clauses need not be regarded by France as proof of German aggressiveness toward it, is the German point of view. It is pointed out, however, that this country seriously thinks of trying to change the Franco-German frontier, and thus guarantees regarding its stability could be given without hesitation, the Monitor informant said there were yet strong hopes in Germany that in a couple of years' time the German eastern frontiers would undergo peaceful revision.

Germany is most dissatisfied with the cutting in two of the Upper Silesian industrial region which formerly had been an intricate organization. Furthermore, the Polish corridor running through German territory, separating East Prussia from the rest of Germany is regarded as unbearable. Recent rumors of a concentration of Polish troops have only added to the anxiety of the Germans.

In this connection it is pointed out that especially East Prussia offers a good "field" for the activity of some adventurous Polish officer, whereby one thinks of Zeligowski's occupation of Vilna, which took place without the permission of Poland, and which Poland afterward sanctioned.

SIX NATIONS' APPEAL

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Representatives of the Six Nations Indians sat in council yesterday with Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs, requesting an increased grant for educational purposes so as to enable their children to attend high schools in white municipalities. They expressed approval of the new elective system among the Indians, which took the place of the ancient hereditary system last October.

NEW BANK EDIFICE TO SUPPLANT OLD MILLS BUILDING

Equitable Trust Company to
Erect 34-Story Structure
in New York City

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Equitable Trust Company of New York have announced that the Equitable Trust Company of New York has acquired the leasehold of the Mills Estate property, comprising the well-known Mills Building and would erect on this site a 34-story bank building.

The Mills Building, a 12-story brick structure completed in 1882, was at the time of its erection the largest office building in the world. It was built by Darlow O. Mills, father of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and grandfather of Ogden Mills Reid. The Mills building has been the business home of many prominent individuals and firms. Prominent among them was Grover Cleveland, who maintained offices in the building during the interval between his two terms as President of the United States and after his retirement from office.

The site of the Equitable's new building is in the center of the financial district, opposite the New York Stock Exchange and adjoining the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. One wing of the new building will adjoin through to Wall Street adjoining the Morgan building on the Wall Street side.

The new Equitable Trust Company building will be about 500 feet in height and will be constructed of brick and limestone. It will embody a number of new ideas in modern building convenience and utility. It is believed that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy on or about May 1, 1928.

GREEK CHAMBER RESUMES LABORS

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 28—The Chamber resumed its session after the Christmas recess yesterday. The Opposition appeared to be in a hostile mood, but Andrew Michalakopoulos seems to have gained strength since he condemned the Geneva Protocol. Certain minor Cabinet changes, however, are not considered unlikely. One would involve reconstitution with extraparlimentary elements, while at the same time it is inferred from Mr. Michalakopoulos' personal policy that there may be a move to secure the co-operation of the royalists for a better functioning of the state machine.

The military authorities today report Communist agitators in places where martial law has been removed, and countryside reports indicate unrest among the peasants in Macedonia, so that the bourgeois classes have asked the authorities to take energetic measures. Old grievances play an important part in the fomentation of these disturbances.

Spain Re-establishes Posts in Morocco

By Special Cable

Tangier, Jan. 28

THE Spanish posts on the coast behind Primo de Rivera's new line of occupation, which have been practically in the hands of rebels since the evacuation of Alcazar and Segura, have now been re-established. The recent naval bombardment and much aerial bombing was to prepare for this re-establishment, which makes the position of the Anjeras worse and more difficult for them to obtain supplies from Tangier.

The natives report that the rupture between the Djehalah tribes and the Rif is becoming increasingly bitter. This is likely to affect the situation considerably in the Spanish zone and diminish Abdel-Krim's prestige.

COOLIDGE LAUDS MISSION EFFORT

Emphasizes Attitude of Mutual
Helpfulness Before
Religious Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—President Coolidge headed the list of speakers at the opening session of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, described by attending heads of the Christian missionary forces throughout the world as the most representative gathering of missionary interests since the Edinburgh Conference of 1910.

An attendance of 3500 official delegates was announced for the 16 general sessions which will be concluded Feb. 2. Those attending include 11 bishops and a canon, and the speakers and visitors from six nations are expected to swell the total number of the gathering to 5000.

Called by foreign mission boards and societies of the United States and Canada, representing nearly every Protestant denomination in the continent, the conference addresses itself to the theme of "Christ for the World." To enlarge interest and "deepen the conviction of the Christian people as to their foreign mission responsibilities and obligations," was described as the purpose of the convocation.

"Give Best, Not Worst"

Christian churches and governments were declared by President Coolidge in his address to the conference to have "no greater responsibility than to make sure that the best, and not the worst, of which Christian society is capable shall be given to the other peoples."

"Not everything that the men of Christian countries have carried to other peoples of the world has been good and helpful to those who have received it," the President said. "We know that the missionary movements have repeatedly been hampered and at times frustrated, because some calling themselves Christians and assuming to represent Christian civilization have been actuated by unchristian motives."

Our missionary efforts will be more effective, just in proportion as we shall render them in the same spirit of brotherhood and charity which marked the earliest Christian missions."

Mr. Coolidge emphasized that the Christian nations had become in a practical as well as a spiritual sense charged with a great trust for civilization. In the discharge of civil trust, particularly in its spiritual phases, true service, he asserted, could be rendered only "under the inspiration of a broad and genuine liberalism."

Mutual Helpfulness

"It must rest on toleration," he declared. "It must realize the spirit of brotherhood. And the foundation of all missionary effort abroad must be toleration and brotherhood at home. The most effective missionary work will be that which seeks to impress its reality through example in living righteously than through the teaching of precept and creed. The works of charity and benevolence."

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AMERICAN CUT IN DEBT CLAIM URGED IN PARIS

M. Dubois Says U. S. Must
Considerably Reduce Its
Demands on France

BORAH FIGURES ARE CHALLENGED

Germany Paid All Allies Less
Than 8,500,000,000 Gold
Marks, It Is Asserted

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP)—Refraining from sentimental outburst, and treating the debt of France to the United States from what he characterized as a business man's viewpoint, Louis Dubois, former president of the Reparation Commission, declared at the conclusion of a long address in the Chamber of Deputies today that the United States must considerably reduce its claim against France, not only in equity and right but also to safeguard its own interests.

M. Dubois throughout based his arguments upon figures, the accuracy of which he vouched for through the knowledge he had acquired while he was president of the Reparation Commission. He paid special attention to the recent speech of Senator Borah on the debt question, asserting that instead of the 26,000,000,000 gold marks (\$6,500,000,000) which Senator Borah said France had received from Germany on reparation account, he (Dubois) had added the figures to show that Germany up to last September had paid to all the Allies, according to Reparation Commission figures, less than 8,500,000,000 gold marks of which more than 5,500,000,000 were for occupation costs and coal advances under the Spa agreement.

The Devastated Regions

As for France's receipts from Germany he said:

"I bring you figures to show that France has only received 144,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,733,000,000 gold marks in kind, including the Sarre mines, valued at 300,000,000 gold marks."

He could not believe, said M. Dubois, that America and England would demand from France nearly twice the amount which they had determined France should receive from Germany under the Dawes plan which he placed roughly at 15,000,000,000 gold marks over a period of 37 years, while France's total debts to the United States and England were computed at more than 27,000,000,000 gold marks, principal and interest. "Confident in the safeguard guarantee of our Allies, confident that Germany would fulfill its engagements," continued M. Dubois, "we have borrowed at home and abroad the money needed to repair our devastated regions. If we ourselves have to pay ourselves for the reparation of the devastated regions, which Germany under President Wilson's 14 points and the Treaty of Versailles is bound to pay us, then we might as well revert to the basis of the Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles."

Tribute to R. W. Boyden

Mr. Dubois paid high tribute to Roland W. Boyden, former American observer with the reparations commission, with whom he was associated for two years on the commission.

"If Senator Borah is desirous of learning exactly how much France has received he might apply to Mr. Boyden," he added. "Mr. Boyden said: 'Let our Allies beware. It is against their own interests to force France down where it cannot resume its rank among the nations of the world. Let them place themselves in the position of the victor and let them reply to our request for a decrease. I await confidently the reply of the United States.'"

Advances to France into "two debts," M. Dubois divided the American "debts" into two: "One is of a moral nature—the American participation in the war. The other is of a material order and itself is subdivided into a commercial debt, which is unquestioned, and a political debt, of which I will speak."

Debts to Britain

He recalled that M. Clementel, "in recapitulating the word 'memoire' opposite the debts, but one had only to read in detail his exposition to see that we in no sense renounced their payment and to understand that the amount of these debts was not definitely determined."

M. Dubois gave the figures of the debt to the United States on July 31, 1924, as \$2,933,000,000 principal, and \$550,000,000 interest at 5 per cent. Which is equivalent to 14,533,000,000 gold marks. The debts to England he fixed, capital and interest, at 12,540,000,000 gold marks.

"Our debts to Great Britain," he added, "have nothing in common with those to the United States, because from the very beginning of the war France and Great Britain were associated as one in its prosecution, and by the terms of the Calais accord of Aug. 24, 1916, the countries agreed to place all their financial resources in common until the end of the war."

Herriot Speech May Close Debate in French Chamber

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 28—It is hoped that the preliminary debate on the budget and foreign affairs will be closed tonight with a speech by Edouard Herriot. In the course of the debate he has already replied fully to the criticisms regarding abolition of the embassy at the Vatican and the princel-

HEATING GROUP
OPENS SESSIONS. E. Dibble, President-
Elect, Discusses Fuel Uses
of Electricity and Gas

Development of the practical use of electric heat so that it may become a popular, standardized commodity is one of the important prospects which engineering experiments hold out as a likely outcome, Samuel E. Dibble, president-elect of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, said today in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Dibble is in Boston attending the thirty-first annual convention of the society, which opened its three-day session at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning with more than 150 members in attendance.

As head of the department of heating and ventilating at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Dibble has made a comparative study of the fuel situation and its possible developments, and expressed the conviction that electricity as a fuel for both private homes and large industries is an achievement which, although its realization is expected to be gradual, deserves immediate consideration and which will be made possible as the research of natural science progresses.

Cost Cut First Need

The expensive production and distribution of electricity for general consumption as fuel is seen as one of the difficult problems which must first be met, and in this connection Mr. Dibble cited the development of Muscle Shoals as potentially able to fill the need.

The use of oil as a practicable fuel is but in its infancy, according to Mr. Dibble, and is certain to rival coal after it passes the experimental stage, and its advantages are more widely recognized.

Research Important

Mr. Dibble asserted that the rapidity with which these results with electricity and oil will be attained is dependent equally upon the public and the engineers, it being the obligation of the latter to give encouragement to experiment research by taking advantage of the improved systems which are brought forward.

The opening session of the heating and ventilating society's convention in Boston was presided yesterday by a business meeting in New York City at which the new officers were named. They are, besides Mr. Dibble, William H. Driscoll of New York, first vice-president; F. Paul Anderson of Lexington, Ky., second vice-president; N. J. Jones of Boston, a C. Willard of Urbana, Ill., and Homer Adams of New York.

E. Mark Sullivan, Corporation Counsel of Chicago, presided at the dinner. Following the formal address of the retiring president, Homer Adams of New York, technical papers were read by David S. Boyden, A. B. Williams, and F. E. Giesecke.

MUSIC

"Louise"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented "Charpentier's 'Louise'" at the Boston Opera House last night. The cast:

The Father..... Georges Baklanoff
The Mother..... Maria Gaudin
The Student..... Eugene Corbett
The Song Writer..... Joseph Mojica
A Young Poet..... Desire Defreire
First Philosopher..... Antonio Stoddard
A Teacher..... Edward Colburn
A Young Rhapsodist..... Anna Corbett
A Composer..... George Polacco

The performance was excellent, a marked improvement on last year's, which employed the same principals. And the improvement was chiefly in the title role. Mr. Baklanoff once more proved himself a splendid singer and actor, adding, even to the power and mellowness of his tone and revealing even more subtly than heretofore the love and grief of the simple father. Mr. Anseau, likewise, not only confirmed the good impression made last year, but was still more satisfactory than on that occasion, both vocally and in his devotion to the dramatic interpretation. Mme. Claessens, similarly, showed good effects from the added experience she had in her part in the last 12 months, and the minor characters, with especial reference to Mr. Mojica, gave more pleasure individually and achieved a finer musical and dramatic ensemble.

But these betterments were matters of refinement. Miss Gaudin's advance was almost revolutionary. Last season we seemed to see on the stage not Louise, but Mary Garden in a series of posturing; not until the final moments of the play did she appear to forget herself in favor of the best Parisienne. Last night, and particularly

in the first and last acts, it was another story. Now one cannot suppose that Miss Garden would feel more at home in the mean surroundings of a Paris workman's flat than at a Montmartre fête. Therefore one is driven to the conclusion that it was the greater Mary Garden, Mary Garden the artist, whom one saw in that most inappropriate home setting. True, there were still those angular gestures which distress some observers as much as they appear to delight others. Nevertheless, there was far less exaggeration, less emphasis on the actress' personality, more attention to the little details of expression and action that go to make up an artistic stage picture. Even the singing voice was more agreeable.

But before Miss Garden gives the completely rounded impersonation of Louise she doubtless is capable of, she must correct a few other little matters. Passing over the street scene (which, by the way, might be omitted, for a change, in favor of the shop scene), it must be recorded that the artist gave a sign of her most completed self in the act on the hill over Paris.

There is, perhaps, a measure of excuse in the musical setting for her shortcomings. Besides being remotely reminiscent, like most of the opera, of Wagner, some of these measures recall even Chopin; poor relations, of course, in both instances. And what is Charpentier's is dull stuff enough. If Miss Garden, singing "Dupsle le jour," again becomes the stage favorite of cock-screw tone production and semaphoric gesture, it may fairly be asked, to what better behavior could she be inspired by this tiresome succession of notes?

But that isn't the whole story. Miss Garden, who she liked, give Mr. Anseau as good support while he is singing as he accords her; or, during the "mob scene," look more like the heroine of the occasion, less like a bored looker-on at a performance she witnessed scores of times. Yes, we know Miss Garden is a prima donna, and as such may assume prerogatives denied to lesser beings. But if she aims at artistic achievement, these little things are her enemies.

The orchestra did admirably under the direction of Mr. Polacco. The audience was large and applauded with considerable warmth. L. A. S.

Hymn Rovinsky

Despite bad weather and poor opera, Hymn Rovinsky, pianist, had an audience of excellent proportions to greet his first recital in Boston last night at Jordan Hall. The preponderance of the program was given over to modern composers—Scriabin, Debussy, Casella, Bartok, Korngold and Smetana. Schubert, Schumann and Chopin were chosen for the older masters.

Mr. Rovinsky arouses and what is far more to the point, holds one's interest. His playing is based on a sound technique, far from infallible, but very dependable. His interpretations are not too closely circumscribed by tradition to be tinged by a flavor quite his own. His tone color is varied, including some of the more than the three primary colors so that many young artists see fit to employ, ignoring all the lovely shadings between.

The "Cesar Franck Prelude, Choral and Fugue" was really quite lovely. If, once in a while, the player's tempo in the Fugue ran away with him, his drawing of the Choral was sufficiently beautiful to make up for it in the small degree.

The Debussy "Reflets dans l'Eau" was exquisite. It requires exceedingly delicate handling yet the proper amount of strength to make its outlines distinct without being sharp. Seldom does one hear it more beautifully played.

Of the five chosen numbers from Scriabin, the "Danse Languide" seemed the most effective in content and result. The "Winged Poem" did not live up to its promising title.

The Casella "Graziosa" and "Anti-Graziosa" were graphic pictures of a countess and a Billingsgate fishwife—amusing but of little consequence musically.

Hymn Rovinsky is interesting now and well worth the hearing; and it will be interesting to note the progress of this young artist through the next few years. He promises much.

STRIKE OF DAVOL WEAVERS SETTLED

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 28.—A strike of 100 family goods weavers employed at Davol mill No. 4, which began two weeks ago when a wage reduction of 10 per cent became effective in textile plants of this city, was settled today. Under the terms of settlement the weavers will return to work tomorrow morning and will not be subject to the wage reduction. The weavers of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company and of Grand mill No. 3, who also declared strikes, are still out.

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CHILD TOIL BAN
LOST IN STATESThirteen Commonwealths
Refuse to Ratify Pro-
posed Amendment

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Beaten in the legislatures or by referendum in 13 states, the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the federal Constitution virtually has been defeated.

The adverse action of the 13 has rendered impossible the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the 48 states, unless some of the legislatures reconsider. No move in that direction has been made.

Sixteen states have considered the congressional proposal to amend the Constitution so Congress might legislate in regard to employment of children under 18 years of age. One more house of the Legislature rejected the amendment in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Ohio, Washington, and Delaware.

In Massachusetts the proposed amendment was rejected last November by a referendum vote which was asked for by the Legislature to guide its official action.

California and Arkansas were the only states favoring the proposal. In Wyoming the Senate voted to postpone indefinitely a resolution of ratification.

Nation Warned to Defend State Child Labor Laws

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The discrediting of national control of child labor has gone arm and arm with discrediting of state control, declared O. R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address prepared for delivery before the City Club of Chicago.

States in voting against ratification have gone on record against high child labor standards, he declared. "The next step is the capitalization of the defeat of the amendment in the adverse states by bringing about either a lowering of their nominal standards or a laxness of enforcement," he averred.

"The trend of child protection, which was upward while Congress had power to enact child labor laws, may be expected to be lowered wherever the amendment is defeated, and once several states lower their nominal standards, the other states will be forced to follow."

"RUM BOAT" CARGO SEIZED; CREW HELD

The two-masted French schooner Salvatrice, seized off Cape Ann Monday night by United States Coast Guard patrol boats, was conveyed to Boston today for the purpose of its cargo of 150 cases of liquor and 15 barrels of alcohol placed in appraisers' stores and the crew of seven men arraigned before the United States Commissioner on charges of violation of the prohibition law.

Coast guard officials say the Salvatrice formerly was known as the rumrunner Golden West. When captured Monday night it was within the three-mile limit, they said.

Members of the crew deny that they were that close to shore but said that they had a right to come within the 12 mile limit which applied only to British ships. The captain of the schooner who went ashore with 140 cases of liquor before the capture, has not been found.

BOSTON & WORCESTER RECEIVER REQUESTED

The American Trust Company of Boston, as trustee for the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, has asked for the appointment of a receiver. This move is the result of recommendations made by the reorganization committee, consisting of Charles Hayden, Roger Babson, and George A. Butman.

Franklin T. Miller, president of the road states that it is the aim of the officials, as well as of the reorganization committee, to preserve the present right of way between Boston and Worcester, and operate all the lines.

A study of operating conditions is now being made under the reorganization plan for the purpose of determining the best way to operate the lines.

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POLICY OUTLINED
BY MR. BUTLERTells State Republicans
America Eager to Do Part
in Outlawing War

What is regarded as a statement of the position of the Republican Party leaders in relation to foreign affairs and the place the United States is to take in them, business and industrial conduct and the future of the Republican party so much as it depends upon and is under the guidance of the chief magistrate of the nation and titular party leader was made by William M. Butler, Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, last night by the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

That the United States will take its place as an active member and supporter of a movement to outlaw war as a means to the settlement of international disputes was made clear by Senator Butler, who is taken to be the first and foremost political adviser of the President, when he said of international relations and war: "We have before us certain movements of such magnitude, importance and justice, that we should be ready to throw all of our strength behind them. The demand for the outlawry of war is not only country-wide, but world-wide. It is just, and to the accomplishment of that ideal we should bring all our ability and resolution."

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BLUE GATE CAFETERIA</

Illinois' Sunlit Prison Already Put Into Use

Half of Male Population of Joliet Penitentiary Moves to Stateville

Chicago
Special Correspondence
PRISON construction has advanced into a better era with the new Illinois state penitentiary, where cells are rooms instead of cages. This is the judgment of men who are building at Stateville, near the old state penitentiary at Joliet, the big new prison. By way of confirmation its superintendent of construction, Henry W. Tomlinson, quotes the commissioner general of Norway's prisons, who has inspected penal institutions in Europe, Canada and the United States. After his return to Norway, he wrote in substance: "The new prison in Illinois embodies the most advanced and forward-looking ideas of any prison we have seen."

Curious circular cellhouses constitute the notable break with the past in prison building. What tradition prescribed may still be seen in use at the old Joliet penitentiary. The new prison builders refer to some of these cellhouses as "abominable."

"Illinois is the first State in the Union to make a successful attempt to get away from old traditional ideas of what a prison plan and design should be," the Illinois Penitentiary Commission said. "The new Illinois state penitentiary demonstrates the possibility of introducing new features in prison construction that lend themselves to the program of rehabilitation rather than to mere punitive handling or treatment of those committed to it as criminals."

Nearly Complete
The new prison is moving swiftly toward completion. Three cell houses containing 248 cells, each intended for one inmate, but with ample room for two in case of necessity, are finished and a fourth is under roof. The dining room, big enough to seat 2000 at one time, is completed.

So is the unique concrete wall enclosing 64 acres, making the largest prison yard known. Thirty-three feet high, a mile and a quarter long, 14 inches thick at the top and 24 inches at the bottom, this wall is believed by its makers to be the longest and highest thin prison wall ever made, and also, Mr. Tomlinson said, to have cost less than any such wall recorded.

Much of the other construction is finished. The superintendent will name the water-works system, cold storage plant, kitchen, bakery, cold storage plant, shoe factory and rattan shop, laundry, powerhouse, detention building, and various other items completed, to say nothing of the dairy barn, 210 feet long with 104 stalls, and the crematorium building at the Farm Camp, a half mile west of the prison proper. In short the State is nearing the end of the job it set itself 17 years ago.

Cost to date is \$4,140,000, which includes the outlay for the 2200 acres, with attendant litigation. As a rough estimate the project is about two-thirds complete, Mr. Tomlinson says.

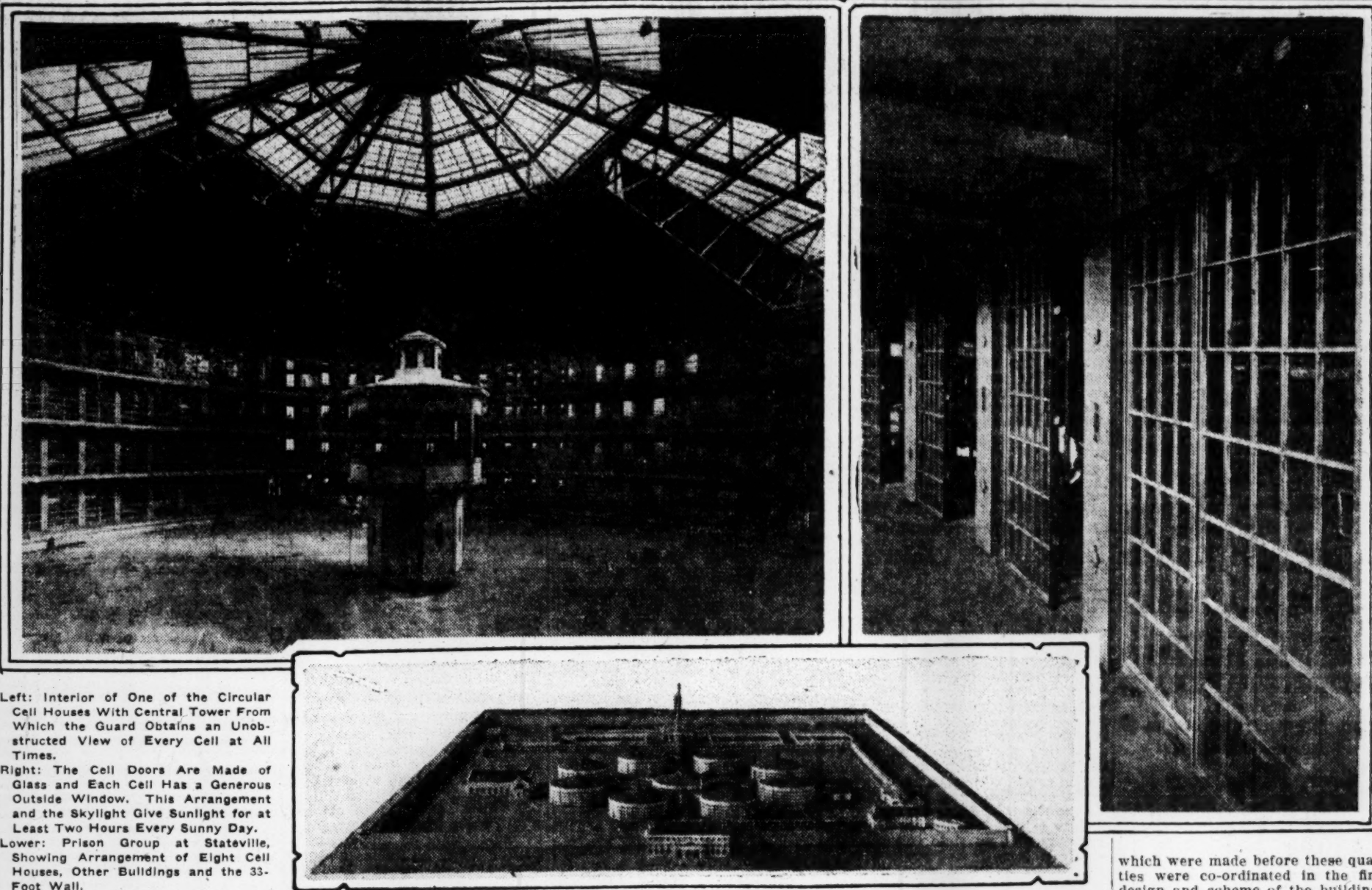
Transfer of Prisoners Begun
Approximately half the male prison population from Illinois' chief penitentiary has been transferred to the new prison. Men are being transferred in small units from day to day. Within the next year the old penitentiary plant will be abandoned, it is the hope of the penitentiary commission.

"The buildings," writes John L. Whitman, the warden, "are circular and the complete interiors of the cells, which are upon the outside wall or the circumference of the circle, are visible at all times from the central supervisory point at which a guard may be stationed. The facilities for complete and efficient supervision which this design affords permits the providing a large outside window in every cell."

"It very naturally follows that since the air supply and ventilation is now available through an outside window, it is no longer necessary to employ the use of the open bars of the usual prison cell. The front of the cell may be largely of glass, which arrangement provides, for the first time, the individuality and privacy of a room rather than the openness and publicity of a cage."

"In view of the circular form of the housing buildings, and the fact that all cells radiate toward and face the central point, there is no incentive for an inmate to attempt to escape in this direction as he would only expose himself to a precarious

Architecture Will Aid Rehabilitation Work at New Illinois State Penitentiary



Left: Interior of One of the Circular Cell Houses With Central Tower From Which the Guard Obtains an Unobstructed View of Every Cell at All Times.

Right: The Cell Doors Are Made of Glass and Each Cell Has a Generous Outside Window. This Arrangement and the Skylight Give Sunlight for at Least Two Hours Every Sunny Day.

Lower: Prison Group at Stateville, Showing Arrangement of Eight Cell Houses, Other Buildings and the 33-Foot Wall.

position in full view of his attendants. This feature obviously renders unnecessary the usual prison bars of which all ordinary cell fronts are constructed. Inoffensive but strong doors of steel and glass are therefore used in the cell fronts of the new buildings.

"Each cell has its full quota of sunlight also. The sun shines directly into all of the windows on the east, west, and south portions of the circle, while a specially shaped skylight upon the roof of the building permits the sun to shine directly into the glass fronts of all the cells on the north side of the buildings."

The Progressive Merit System

Not alone have the planners of this prison sought to create better housing conditions, but they have aimed to evolve a system to build up those committed there. The "progressive merit system" is the name given the program worked out by the warden, John L. Whitman, formerly State Superintendent of Prisons, who was recently offered the wardenship of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. The Penitentiary Commission thus explains the objective:

"Under the laws a very large percentage of those committed to prison will, in the course of time, again mingle with society, and much depends upon how they have been treated and trained whether or not society is going to be benefited by their having been committed to prison—hence, the importance of having a prison so designed that it will lend itself to such a system of prison management as will insure a practical course of training and development of stable character during the period of incarceration. The segregation from society while 'doing time' is the punishment—the confinement within barriers is a necessity—but the rehabilitation of the man and his return to society as an asset is the final objective."

"Such a plan has been worked out by the Penitentiary Commission for the benefit of Illinois, and building operations have progressed to such a point as to demonstrate the soundness and value of the underlying principles. These are: Healthful living conditions and security of confinement, combined with segregation and classification, permitting of different kinds of treatment in preparation for the several stages of ad-

vancement in the development of character under the progressive merit system. The basic principle of separation and classification is carried throughout, so that it is possible to house, feed, work, and allow recreation to each class by itself as completely as though each were confined in a separate institution, and more completely than has heretofore been possible in any similar institution."

The progressive merit system gives prisoners an opportunity to demonstrate their intention or ability to make such progress in character building as will fit them to go out upon parole. This system is made up of five grades—A, B, C, D and E. All prisoners upon entering prison are placed in C grade, with the possibility of working up through B to A, or down into D or E. They are marked as to their conduct and workmanship, and in marking them as to conduct, their general disposition and mental attitude are considered, and in marking them for their workmanship the effort they make is taken into consideration.

Commission and Architect

"If they make progress they are advanced to a third section, in which there are four cell houses, each varying in a degree of restraint permitting of continued progress, but if they fail they are set back to start over. If progress continues they become fit subjects for assignment to sections outside the walls in which they live in cottages and are looked upon as men worthy of being trusted, at least to some extent. However, training continues in this section; finally those who are determined to fit themselves for good citizenship and can demonstrate ability to do so are assigned to the farm. Upon continued progress towards improvement they become eligible to consideration by the Board of Pardons and Parole for release by parole under the supervision of a parole officer for a stated time, and if they satisfactorily fulfill their parole agreement they are finally discharged."

The underlying reason for the

progressiveness of the prison plan, Mr. Tomlinson attributes to "the fact that the Penitentiary Commission has been composed of high-minded, public-spirited, and eminently successful men of large affairs who have given of their time, and what is perhaps more important, of their ability for the State of Illinois."

Of the architect who inspected

prisons in England, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, and Greece as well as throughout the United States the construction superintendent records: "Great credit is to be given to the architect, Mr. W. Carby Zimmerman, of the firm of Zimmerman, Saxe and Zimmermann, Chicago, for the conscientious (one might almost say consecrated), in-

W. C. T. U. PLANS ENLISTMENT OF A MILLION BOYS AND GIRLS

"Youth's Year" Crusade for Total Abstinence Launched—Miss Anna Adams Gordon, President, Stresses Need of Temperance Education in Schools

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—"Youth's Year," the 1925 campaign of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the enlistment of 1,000,000 boys and girls in a new total abstinence crusade, began last week when four young women started on speaking tours of the United States.

The speakers, who will cover 42 states, are Miss Charlotte Fraser, of New York City; Miss Grace Leigh Scott, of Greenville, Ind.; Miss Winona R. Jewell, of Denver, Colo., and Miss Roberta D. Carnes, of Baltimore, Md.

Objectives of the campaign, as stated by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the world and national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are:

Total abstinence pledge signing, like that of the early crusade campaigns. Education in social morality on the basis of a single standard of morals. Education in loyal citizenship, in-

cluding the enlistment of first voters and foreign-born citizens. The education of all citizens concerning the harmfulness of light wines and beer and of narcotics. Renewed emphasis on temperance instruction in all schools.

Border Conferences Urged

Miss Gordon stressed again the importance of holding border conferences to aid the affiliated W. C. T. U. to stamp out rumrunning; the need for efforts toward a sentiment for world peace, publicity in all lands to make known the benefits of prohibition in the United States, and co-operation with the World's W. C. T. U. to make known the international aspects of the liquor problem.

Temperance instruction has just been admitted into the public schools of Cuba, a letter received by Miss Gordon from Mrs. E. J. Simonds of Havana, president of the Cuba W. C. T. U., stated. A series of 12 temperance lessons has been translated into Spanish and soon will be placed in the hands of all public school teachers. The Department of Education of the Cuban Government has agreed to do this at its own expense, intelligent, and comprehensive studies

LISBON FETES INDEPENDENCE

Years Serve to Accentuate 1640 Separation From Spanish Rule

LISBON, Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Portugal has just held her annual celebration of the historic date of her independence. In December, 1640, a group of 40 Portuguese patriots entered the royal palace of Lisbon, disarmed the guards and from the principal window proclaimed Dom Joao, eighth duke of the house of Braganza, King of Portugal. There was only one casualty in this revolution, in the person of the Minister of the King of Spain, Miguel de Vasconcellos, who was shot out of the window by the conspirators. Thus Spain lost its dominion over Portugal.

Ever since, these two nations, which are not even divided by great mountains and rivers, have lived aloof from each other, unable to overcome a reciprocal sentiment of suspicion that has become traditional. Portugal thinks and educates itself according to the spirit of France, and her political international policy is that of England, her powerful ally.

Portugal Close to Brazil

Portugal's intellectual commerce is held with Brazil, her sister country as far as language goes. Portugal and Spain live far more apart than is generally thought. In fact many people seem to confuse them and letters from abroad addressed "Lisbon, Spain" are often received here, forwarded by post office officials who know more about these things than the senders.

In spite of the similarity of temperament and language, Spanish writers are little known and read in Lisbon, while no notable French author is unknown and the bookshelves' windows are always filled with French books.

Different Ideals

A Portuguese proverb says: "From Spain neither good winds nor good wives." Lately men of science and artistic personalities of both countries have made attempts to promote a certain intellectual understanding between the two peoples, but they are not aided either by popular feeling or political ideals.

The Portuguese Republic, or rather, the Republicans, whose policy shows a decidedly radical tendency, are not very pleased at having for their close neighbor a nation that persists in trying to keep up the prestige of royalty. Even the rate of exchange helps to separate the two nations, in view of the Spanish currency having but recently reached to 20 times the value of Portuguese money.

Besides these reasons for the aloofness maintained, it is evident that for political reasons connected with Portugal's international policy, a close intimacy of these two nations which form the Iberian Peninsula might not be welcomed by other powers. An alliance between Spain and Portugal would naturally lend strength to the long-spoken-of alliance of the Latin races, which would give to France a certain preponderance in European politics.

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which were made before these qualities were co-ordinated in the final design and scheme of the buildings. To the plan and design of the buildings has been added the sympathetic co-operation of a wise and experienced warden in Mr. John L. Whitman."

It will probably take five or six more years to finish the prison, following the policy of the Penitentiary Commission of spreading the taxes over a number of years and of providing instructive and beneficial work for the inmates. As about 90 per cent of the construction work is done by inmate labor under competent skilled foremen, many of the inmates are taught trades and become so efficient that they can obtain work upon being released.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—An evidence of the faith of business men that an era of development is at hand is afforded by the announcement that the American Can Company will immediately duplicate its \$1,000,000 plant here. The company, which has its headquarters in New York, is spending \$6,000,000 annually on the remodeling and extension of its various plants in the United States and Canada.

Border Conferences Urged

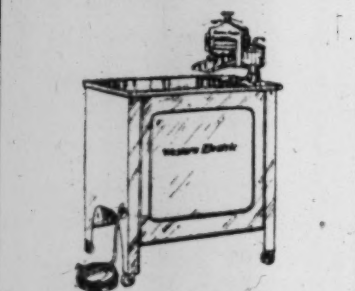
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It is unlike other seed catalogs, being a magazine of horticultural information as well as a complete list with pictures, prices and descriptions of everything a home gardener desires or needs. Of its 124 pages 36 are printed in full color, with more than 50 colored plates of flowers. It lists the best standard and new varieties of vegetables, together with unsurpassed collections of flower seeds, annual and perennial; gladioli, tender plants, and fertilizers, insecticides, tools, etc.

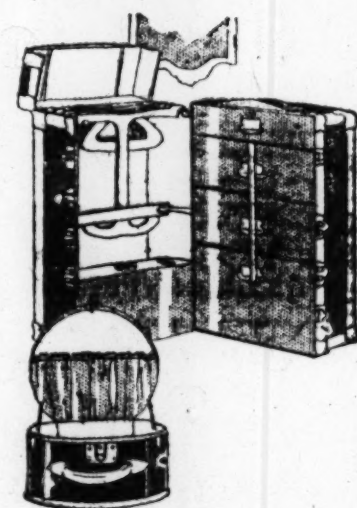
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We invite all who make gardens to write for this book, or call for it at our store. Garden Clubs and other organizations interested in promoting gardening can get assistance and profit from our Club Store Bureau. Write for details.

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In the equipment of this trunk are included dust curtains, shoe box, four trays, all of which lock, a large hat box and eight hangers.

Note the sketch. These wardrobe trunks are specially priced at \$38.50.

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These are of black enameled cloth with bound edges and sewed handle loops. They are very commodious and are in the correct size for Pullman use. Sketched. \$4.75.

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SUNSET STORIES

Ten Little Minutes

HALF-WAY up the stairs, on the first landing, where they divide into two separate flights, stands Grandfather Clock. The right-hand flight leads straight into the nursery. The stairs that branch away to the left are not quite so important, at least that is how Grandfather Clock feels about it, but then being a grandfather he naturally takes more interest in the children than in the other members of the family.

Perhaps he enjoys the nice polite ways of Elizabeth and Martin who never fail to bid him good-night on their way up the stairs to bed. Even baby Joan waves her little fat hands and laughs up into his big moon-like face.

"Very nice children, indeed," said Grandfather Clock. "I should like to do something for them."

This was how it came about that one night long after the family, even the grown-up members were in bed and asleep, the kind old clock chuckled his children and grandchildren around him and told them how much he wished to do something for Elizabeth, Martin and Joan.

"I thought," he said, addressing his grown-up children the hours, "that you might be able to help me." He then called one O'Clock. (Had you been awake then you might have said, "The big clock is striking," but that is the way that Grandfather Clock calls for his children.) He asked her if she had any minutes to spare.

"Dear me, no," said one O'Clock. "I need every one of them. Without me and my children Elizabeth

The Library

The Library and the Elementary School Teacher

By JOY ELMER MORGAN

Managing Editor, The Journal of the National Education Association

NEXT to the mother, the elementary school teacher and the librarian who serves children hold in their hands the destinies of democratic peoples. Democracy is more than a mere form of organization in politics, industry, education, religion, or home life. It is a spiritual thing that colors every thought and act—an attitude that desires for the freedom of sex, color, class, or creed, the good things of life that we most cherish for ourselves. The joy of discovery, the satisfaction of doing creative tasks (if only in leisure hours), larger freedom of use of mind and body, the pursuit of truth, the release of energy and the sense of adventure that come with doing a task for the sheer love of the doing—these are the things that motivate real men and women; they are the things around which any education worthy the name is built.

From time immemorial schools have punished the body and oppressed the mind in the name of education. They have taught an abstract culture or drilled for the mastery of information that the child could not relate to his life. Children have too often been managed during the school years as though education could be completed during that brief period, as though society and our fund of knowledge were static and unchanging. The sweep of progress is now so rapid that the fallacy of a static education stands out in bold relief. To preserve the inalienable right of education, to make the precious obligation to be intelligent a continuing motive in the lives of all the people, to teach every child how to learn and by surrounding him with an atmosphere of enlarging intelligence to form lifelong habits of thoughtful living—these are the functions of schools and libraries. The one depends upon the other.

The Best Training Needed

Numerous movements in education point to a widening conception of the mission of the library. Even as the elementary school is destined to touch the life of every child, the free public library must eventually supply to everyone the raw materials of sustained lifelong intelligence. Even as the school demands trained and competent teachers, the library demands trained workers in sympathy with all life—men and women qualified to keep in personal touch with every citizen and the community in order that he may have contact with reliable sources of information to cover every act of his daily life.

The best thought and experiment in education today point to the library as the heart of the school preparing for the library in the community. For the elementary school teacher this is a fact of compelling significance. It means for him new freedom and great opportunity. On the one hand is the old school with its dunce cap, its club, and its brutality. On the other hand is the new school with its love of children, its conservation of their natural urges and impulses, its guidance

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a living contact with the world in which children dwell.

Teachers and parents have long believed in good books and have ranked them high along with good companions as builders of life and character, but when it comes to the fondest dreams of the early lovers of books and children, the library in the school, and the public library are now able to draw upon printed resources that are marvellously rich. Books for children are a most heartening improvement, particularly during the last decade. There is no phase of child life and education, no interest that cannot be covered with suitable reading. The mechanical as well as the social and aesthetic interests of children can be given free play. The child, by actually living in an atmosphere of study and wide reading, can acquire the habit of searching for all the evidence; he can know the joy of browsing over shelves that reflect the lives and the thoughts of the finest men and women the race has produced. He can know the inspiration of the lives of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and scores of others.

Education today has the challenging task of fitting men and women to work, to love, to play, to co-operate, to live, to grow, surrounded by the dynamic life of our time in which democracy is a passion and an end in itself. The least that society can do is to guarantee to every boy and girl a fair start and to everyone the opportunity to live intelligently throughout his life. In that direction prosperity, peace, and the larger good.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

INSTITUTE TO BE HELD

Town Managers to Speak at Vermont Gathering

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 28 (Special)—Municipal managers from Springfield, St. Johnsbury, and St. Albans, and representatives of other Vermont towns and cities interested in the manager form of government, will be brought together for the first time during the Institute of Municipal Affairs, to be held in Montpelier, Feb. 18 and 19, under the auspices of Norwich University's bureau of municipal affairs.

At the second session of the institute, scheduled for the morning of Feb. 19, the program will be devoted entirely to consideration of the various forms of government. Vermont's three town managers—R. W. Willard of Springfield, R. B. Sherry of St. Johnsbury, and C. S. Sumner of St. Albans—will be the principal speakers. Mayor George L. Edson of Montpelier will preside.

The town manager form of government has attracted considerable interest throughout Vermont ever since Springfield adopted it in 1920. St. Albans followed in 1921 and St. Johnsbury in 1923. In other communities the plan has been contemplated.

The Norwich Institute's gathering of town managers will afford an opportunity for those interested in this type of administration to gain first-hand information concerning the success of the scheme as it has thus far been tested in Vermont. The character of the manager form of government, the ethical code governing it and its various problems will be brought out.

PAPER INDUSTRIES
IN LEAD IN HOLYOKE
HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 28 (Special)—Paper and wood pulp manufacturing comprises 22.7 per cent of all industrial activity in this city and is the leading individual line of endeavor here, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. Data compiled in connection with the census of manufactures, just issued, shows that the value of the products of this industry in 1923 was \$21,464,342 against \$21,329,420 of the previous year.

Establishments of all kinds in operation in Holyoke in 1923, numbered 158, an increase of seven over the previous year. The average number of wage earners employed in these establishments was 15,283, a gain of 290, or 1.6 per cent. Total amount of wages paid was \$20,715,182, an increase of \$2,078,940, or 11.1 per cent. The total value of all products manufactured in the city was \$94,568,964, a gain of \$6,720,315, or 7.6 per cent.

RHODE ISLAND PAYS BANKS
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—Almost the entire amount of the money advanced last year for wages of employees of state institutions by 23 banks and trust companies was paid back by the State yesterday. The sum handed over was \$305,270.66. A balance of \$39,041.43 remains to be paid.

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INHERITANCE TAX DEFENDED

Maine Would Lose Around \$1,000,000 Yearly by Repeal, Says Attorney

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28 (Special)—The State would lose from half a million to a million dollars a year if the present inheritance tax were abolished, and there seems to be no guarantee that the deficit would be made up from other sources, in the opinion of Philip D. Stubbs, Assistant Attorney-General, who is the administrator of the inheritance tax law.

A proposal for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the levy of a state income tax and inheritance tax has been introduced in the Legislature by Arthur G. Spear, Representative of Portland.

The yearly revenue collected under the inheritance tax law has steadily increased since it first became operative in 1913. The first year's taxes amounted to \$438,702, and since 1920 there has not been a year when these taxes have been less than half a million dollars. The fiscal year 1922-23 brought in more than a million dollars, and the fiscal year 1924-25 yielded nearly \$1,000,000. Mr. Stubbs pointed, since the receipts up to Dec. 31, 1924, had gone above the million mark.

Representative Spear's bill is modeled upon a law recently passed in Florida, and the theory which is said to underlie it is that wealthy persons will be attracted to states which do not have such taxes and will go there to make their permanent residences. It is assumed that the money which the new residents will put into circulation and the investments which they will make in real estate, will make up for what might otherwise be gained through income and inheritance taxes.

Mr. Stubbs pointed out, however, that no state can compel people to come in and settle within its borders and that whether they would or would not do so, would depend upon a great number of circumstances. He said that the new residents would not be introduced into the state revenue, he says, would leave a big gap in the state treasury to be filled somehow.

MAINE MAY ERECT OWN RADIO STATION

Publicity for State Is Primary Motive of Supporters

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28 (Special)—Establishment of a radio station here, to be constructed and maintained by the State primarily for the purpose of disseminating information agricultural, industrial and recreational resources of Maine, is proposed in a bill to be introduced in the Legislature this week by Senator Benedict F. Maher. It has the support of leading representatives of many interests.

The opinion is generally expressed that the establishment of a radio broadcasting station not only would afford a practical and economical method of advertising Maine but that it would be of great value in giving the earliest possible information to the farmers of crop and marketing conditions and in disseminating bulletins from the Federal Agricultural Department in Washington.

Under the provisions of the bill, the radio broadcasting station would be under the charge of a commissioner of publicity, who would serve for a nominal salary, to be fixed by the Governor and council.

The bill calls for an initial appropriation of \$30,000 for the establishment of the service and \$10,000 a year for maintenance for the first two years.

WIDER APPEAL SOUGHT IN PROGRAMS AT FAIRS.

Diversified programs of educational value at fairs and sufficient entertainment to appeal to all classes were recommended by Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, in his address before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fairs Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday.

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COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Advocates in Massachusetts Support Recommendation of Governor—Plan Relieves Court of Heavy Docket and Aids Principals

In support of the recommendation made by Governor Fuller, that the General Court of Massachusetts enact a law providing for the arbitration of commercial disagreements and contractual misunderstandings, Edward G. Stacy, secretary of the Council for Commercial Arbitration, has filed with the clerk of the Senate, two bills, either of which would, if made law, provide for such adjudication of issues without appealing to court.

Mr. Stacy's bills provide that the parties to a contract, who shall in writing, either separately or as a clause in the contract itself, agree that any controversy arising out of the transaction is to be admitted to arbitration and will be bound to submit the dispute to an arbitrator or arbitrators, whose award, made after hearings duly held and recorded, shall become binding, irrevocable and enforceable, except upon proof of fraud or "substantial error."

MAINE SHIPMENTS OF EGGS TO START

Co-operative Plan Ready to Be Put to the Test

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28 (Special)—The co-operative egg marketing plan in Maine is now ready to be put to the test. The Maine Poultry Producers' Association will begin next Monday to make regular shipments of guaranteed quality Maine eggs to three firms of chain stores in Greater Boston.

The central grading station, through which all eggs from the farms of the members, representing a total of 156,000 hens, will be passed before they reach market destination, is located in this city. Here they will be candled, graded as to quality, size and color and then shipped by rail or motor truck.

Manager Ricker is of the opinion that it will be necessary to eventually establish a branch grading station at Rockland, to take care of a big volume of eggs that can come by water route from farms in the Penobscot valley region and along the Hancock county coast, and can be shipped from Rockland to Boston by steamship at much less freight cost than if sent by rail through Portland.

An analysis of reports of agricultural county agents shows an increase of 25 per cent in the number of hens on Maine farms today, compared with the annual returns from the poultry plants in Maine exceed the total value of the State's entire fruit crop.

THE DURANT, INC., HOLDS ITS ANNUAL ELECTION

Election of Miss Lillian F. Thain as secretary, Miss Dorothy M. Hobson, treasurer, and Mrs. Helen W. Champlin as assistant-treasurer of The Durant, Inc., was announced at the annual meeting in Ford Hall last night following an all-day balloting. Members of the board of governors were elected as follows: Miss Mabel M. Anderson, Mrs. Walter G. Burns, Dr. Helen I. Doherty, Mrs. Josephine E. Duntley, Mrs. Henrietta M. Fay, and Mrs. Mary A. Morse.

The president and three vice-presidents will be elected by the board of governors at their meeting on Feb. 3. Miss Carrie M. Hall, present president, presided at the meeting last night.

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COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Advocates in Massachusetts Support Recommendation of Governor—Plan Relieves Court of Heavy Docket and Aids Principals

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The purpose of the Council for Commercial Arbitration is to organize a large corps of experienced business men, experts in their various lines, who will agree to give free their services as arbitrators. The membership of the council is largely composed of important trade and commercial organizations.

Arbitration proceedings, it is intended, shall be conducted under strict rules although without formal procedure or legal technicalities, as the object sought is to obtain an award based upon frank prosecution of the evidence on the part of both parties before an unbiased arbitrator, and thus avoid the delays and serious business losses that are involved in court procedure under present-day conditions of crowded court dockets.

In his inaugural message Governor Fuller urged consideration of legislation to provide for practical commercial arbitration procedure, pointing out that such arbitration is in successful operation in New York and New Jersey at the present time and that the method of utilizing the service of men who are familiar with the nature and details of the business in dispute would not only relieve the courts but also result in giving decisions uniformly more satisfactory to the disputing parties.

The two new bills, which either of them, but amend the existing state law by legalizing agreements to arbitrate future disputes.

The bill providing amendment of an arbitration law now on the statute books so as to include legal provision for the binding effectiveness of commercial arbitration

which was introduced last year but given "leave to withdraw" by the joint legislative committee on legal affairs, will be filed again in a short time. This measure was filed last year by Henry L. Shattuck of Boston.

How the arbitrators should be named is something over which differences are rather marked. Either a board functioning as a division of the Department of Labor and Industries, of which Brig-Gen. E. Le Roy Sweetser is commissioner, and Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner, might be appointed by the Governor, or the parties to a dispute on contract might come before the Department of Labor and Industries, and after stating their case, select an arbitration board, with the Governor, or Commissioner Sweetser, naming the neutral member, to be chairman.

"I am much interested in the proposition of Governor Fuller," said Mr. Sweetser to a Christian Science Monitor representative. "Such arbitration works well in New York and New Jersey and the legislation proposed here is after similar construction and works the same way."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

"The Only One in Step"

Securely Against War, by Frances Kellor. New York: The Macmillan Co. Two vols. \$5.

FOR five years now the persistence and violence with which the League of Nations has been attacked has afforded its friends perhaps the most conclusive proof of its vitality.

In this two-volume, well-documented and altogether biased compendium is found as exhaustive a study of the so-called futility of the League of Nations as has been offered to a glib public. The American people are asked to wade through the evidence which Miss Kellor has accumulated and conclude, with her, that the 54 nations now members of the League were deluding themselves when they placed confidence enough in its working to send, to the last Assembly, 13 foreign ministers to head delegations, nine cabinet members who held other portfolios than that of foreign minister, and some 30 or 40 others who, at one time or another, had served their countries as foreign minister or premier. The 1500 or more pages in "Security Against War" are devoted, chiefly, to proving that "there goes my boy Mike, and, faith, he's the only one in step."

Miss Kellor, apparently, is spokesman for that group of Americans who are sincere advocates of peace—by any other method than the League. These individuals, facing the achievements of the last five years at Geneva, have been driven to agree that the League may be a good thing—for Europe. But for the United States, they still insist, there must be none of it. Alongside Europe's cellar door, another must be set up for the express use of United States, or America won't play.

Borah Plan as Substitute

As a substitute for the League, Miss Kellor, in the few concluding pages of her work, sets forth the plan for the outlawry of war sponsored by Senator William E. Borah and the American Committee for the Outlawry of War. Now there is an increasing public opinion in support of the proposal to outlaw war. But in such a plan, certain definite things are involved. In the first place, the plan itself must be drawn up in recognition of the present state of world affairs. The world has gone forward a considerable distance since 1918, but the place has not yet been reached where by mere declaration so momentous a reform as the outlawry of war can be established. Then, the plan to outlaw war must face the problem of national security. Then it must solve the question of disarmament. Finally, it must link itself to some effective international machinery.

None of these requirements is met, in any but an academic way, by the Borah plan. For example, the proposals of this group, after the mere declarative act of outlawing war, means for the settlement of international disputes, proceeds to recognize that "the right of defense against actual invasion shall not be impaired." This certainly involves a naive oversight of the fact that all modern wars are wars of self-defense. Modern war is so complex and far-reaching in its weapons that to outlaw all wars save those of self-defense and then fail to define self-defense is, in reality to outlaw no wars at all.

Codification of Law

The Borah plan calls for the codification of international law—without a word of recognition of the fact that that program is already progressing under the ablest leadership, and through the initiative of the League. A judicial substitute for war, we are told, must be provided. Well and good. But what is the world to do in the interim—which it is safe to say will cover a considerable period—before the judicial substitute is set up, accepted by the government of the world and vested with authority sufficient to make it an effective instrument for peace?

And how about the settlement of issues out of court? It is apparent that international law, even though rapidly codified, will never cover every issue arising between states any more than common law covers every issue arising between individuals. More individual disputes are settled out of than in court. National appeal to a court is only a last resort. Where, in this scheme, is there

an international back fence over which the representatives of various powers, without rousing the suspicions of panic-mongers, can thresh out those countless minor problems of neighborly adjustment out of the accumulation of which many of the major conflicts arise? One searches in vain for such a provision.

Further, this entire scheme rests upon the support of world opinion and no mention is made of machinery for mobilizing world opinion. And yet that, doubtless, is the most formidable undertaking confronting the proponents of the outlawry of war.

The League Protocol

The only serious attempt which, up to the present, has been made to outlaw war was made at the Fifth Assembly of the League in the writing of the Protocol. This Protocol, signed by the representatives of 48 nations and already ratified by the parliaments of 15, has advanced the question of the outlawry of war from the period of speculation to that of definite negotiation and agreement.

Lord Wolseley

The Life of Lord Wolseley, by Major-General Sir George Arthur. London: Heinemann. 25s.

TO a layman, the life of an expert, often difficult reading. But that is emphatically not the case with this life of Lord Wolseley. Sir P. Maurice and Sir George Arthur possess in large measure the same combination of faculties as did the great soldier of whom they are writing, for they are both distinguished authors as well as distinguished soldiers.

In describing Lord Wolseley's life in retirement at his little country home in the folds of the Sussex downs the authors tell how "Wolseley loved to climb to their heights with some friend... and his friends would say that so exhilarating was his talk he would infect them, however ignorant they might be of military circumstances, with his own enthusiasm. So graphic were his descriptions of strategic movements, so easy did they seem of execution, as he explained and illustrated with word and gesture, so wholeheartedly did he appear to lift his hearers to his own level and to withhold from them no professional secret, that they felt themselves no less ardent soldiers and scarcely less capable of military exploits, than the old Field-Marshal himself."

Vividly Written

The book affects the reader in something the same way. It is so vividly written and at the same time so clear and simple, with no wearying attention to detail, yet a full and complete grasp on essentials, that no one could fail to appreciate and grasp in its full significance the extraordinary life-work of this remarkable man.

One of his old comrades in arms remarked that "the tragedy of Wolseley's life was that he never met a worthy foe." But this was only true of the smaller, though perhaps more showy portion of a very full and active career. "King Koffee" or "Arabi Pasha" might be of military redoubtable foes in the field, and were made to appear even less so by the splendidly efficient campaigns waged against them; campaigns which, in the aggregate, may have covered only a few months, but the real enemies that Lord Wolseley fought so long and so successfully were those who were obstructing his way and barking at his heels from almost the very first day on which he entered the army, March 12, 1852, to that day in September, 1900, when he laid down his office as commander-in-chief and retired from the army he had served so long and loyally.

These enemies were those ever-present foes to all progress—privilege, patronage, procastination, die-

Miss Kellor and those whose point of view she advocates do the cause of peace great injury by their refusal to recognize that any good thing can come out of Geneva and by their insistence that better no peace at all than peace arrived at through the League.

All in all, "Security Against War" adds nothing new to the League discussion, and only emphasizes that the greatest obstacle to peace is the inability of some of its advocates to recognize the real and often disillusioning facts of the present world situation and unite on a common program, however imperfect, that can begin to operate in the here and now.

Three Books for Your Shelf

Letters of James Boswell, collected and edited by Chauncy Brewster Tinker. 2 vols. (London: New York: Oxford University Press, 26s., \$10).

A Study of the Modern Drama, by Barrett H. Clark (Appleton, \$2.50).

The Treasures of Typhon, by Eden Phillpotts (Macmillan, \$2.50).

hard conservatism and apathy. At the very outset of his career, during service in the Crimean war, young Wolseley was brought face to face with the evils and unnecessary suffering brought about by these enemies, and he then and there determined to defeat them, which he did later with the help of his own "gang," as they were then called.

Views Vindicated

Up to the very day of his retirement and even after, the enemies of progress and the friends of pompous parade never ceased to try to hamper him, but first the South African War, and finally the Great War, completely vindicated his views, and showed how great was his victory. In the South African War, as more and more troops were wanted, so were they fully equipped and ready to embark before the transports were ready to receive them. In the Great War an army of millions was successfully built upon that very firm, yet elastic foundation, in the design of which Lord Wolseley had so large a share.

The author's of this book in an appendix give a summary of all the work the commander-in-chief did and recommended, in preparation for the South African War. Of a very large percentage of what the military commander-in-chief deemed absolutely essential the civilian Secretary of State disapproved; and the Secretary of State had the last word. As a result the South African War cost far more and lasted very much longer than it would have had the expert's advice been taken in the first instance. Never was a great man better vindicated by time, and to quote again the authors: "As Wren's memorial is the great dome under which Wolseley sleeps, so Wolseley's monument is the British Army of today—the nova creatura of which he was the designer and architect."

Very little of the book is devoted either to Lord Wolseley's early career or to his private life; both being already amply covered by his autobiography and "The Letters of Lord and Lady Wolseley," already reviewed in these columns. But those who came in private and social contact with this many-sided individual—and the present writer was one—were often amazed at the charm, sympathy, brilliance and fine artistic sensitiveness of the man.

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An Exacting Euphuist

Lettres de Madame de la Fayette et de ses amis. By H. Ashton. London: Hogarth, 1924. 6s. 6d.

COMPARED with Madame de Sévigné, her friend and colleague, the reputation of Madame de la Fayette is slight. Yet, in her own day, the author of "La Princesse de Cleves," the friend of La Rochefoucauld and of Huët was amongst the most famous of the Rambouillet circle.

The Modern Humanities Research Association has been fortunate in being able to publish for the first time these letters of a charming and learned woman; and hardly less fortunate in securing as their editor Professor Ashton, of the Université de la Colombie Britannique, Vancouver, who probably knows more about Madame de la Fayette than any other living authority.

This correspondence, written between the years 1654 and 1692, is nearly all addressed to her writer's oldest and dearest friend, Ménége. We know too much about Ménége," says Professor Ashton, a little unkindly. As a matter of fact, we know the least attractive side of this pedantic frequenter of the Rambouillet circle, whom Molière caricatured as Vadius, and upon whom Madame de Sévigné exercised her graceful wit. History has revealed in Ménége a man who was vain and therefore a little ridiculous; who certainly sought to strangle and perk in the golden rays of his young pupils.

These letters, however, show a man possessed of many excellent qualities; as vigorous in his devotion to add to his reputation by expressing it, at the end of 40 years of friendship as at the beginning. And Madame de la Fayette was an exacting friend, of that she leaves us in no doubt. Ménége may have proved to be a great disappointment by dedicating his poems to two famous ladies who had climbed Parnassus with him as their guide; in the one case, certainly it must have been proved to him that such an offering was glorious, was no sincere.

For Ménége was exceedingly useful to Madame de la Fayette. He was in Paris, and she was much in the country. He acted as a sort of society journal to her; he kept her informed of the doings at the Hotel Rambouillet; he sent her the latest books of Mademoiselle Scudéry and others; he gave her news of Madame de Sévigné and of the court; he interviewed influential personages on her own and her husband's behalf; he was even asked to find a suitable house for her when she came to Paris; he discussed literary and political matters with her in letters which passed between them sometimes as often as twice a week.

These letters teach us a good deal about a writer, whom encyclopedists have mostly ignored. But how much more might they not have revealed!

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This friend of la Rochefoucauld and Huët, of Madame de Sévigné and of Scarron, one of the most brilliant and versatile of French women, who entertainingly might she not have discoursed upon the France of her day. Among the least ridiculous, the most sincere of the Précieuses—did not la Rochefoucauld sum her up in the one word *vaire*?—exceptionally gifted and learned, and yet how little do these letters dare comparison with those of Madame de Sévigné!

True, the pedantic and platitudinous Ménége was not an inspiring correspondent, but then was Mme. de Grignan any the more so? However great the enthusiasm for those incomparable letters of Mme. de Sévigné, has anyone ever been known to kindle into appreciation of the recipient thereof? To write such letters, to show such affection, were not only the result of Mme. de Sévigné's genius; they were the expression of her generous nature, and the honors are all with her. Mme. de la Fayette, on the other hand, made immense demands, and so she must share her honors, such as they are, with the faithful, the indefatigable Ménége. E. F. H.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Voice Training, by W. S. Drew. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$2.50.

Tales of Hearsay, by Joseph Conrad. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.

Our South American Neighbors, by Gertrude Van Dusen Southworth. Syracuse, N. Y.: Iroquois Publishing Co., Inc., 96 cents.

What the Old World Gave the New, by Gertrude Van Dusen Southworth. Syracuse, N. Y.: Iroquois Publishing Co., Inc., 96 cents.

A Study of the Modern Drama, by Barrett H. Clark. New York: D. Appleton & Co., \$2.50.

Getting the News, by William S. Maubly. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.

Readings from the Literature of An-

cient Greece, by Dora Pym. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$2.

Letters of James Boswell, collected and edited by Chauncy Brewster Tinker. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, Two vols. \$10.

One Hundred Drawings, by Abraham Walkowitz. New York: B. W. Huebsch, \$10.

Farm Life Abroad, by E. C. Branson. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press, \$2.

Sonnets of a Simpleton and Other Poems, by A. M. Sullivan. Newark, N. J.: D. S. Colyer.

Omoio, by Herman Melville. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, 50 cents.

Industrial Society in England, by Wirt Bowden. New York: The Macmillan Co., \$3.50.

The Making of Modern India, by Nicol Macnicol. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$2.50.

To Babylon, Larry Barretto. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$2.

The Naval Side of British History, by G. H. Dorman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$3.50.

Challenged, by Helen R. Martin. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$2.

The Soul of Abraham Lincoln, by William E. Barton. New York: George H. Doran Co., \$2.50.

The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln, by William E. Barton. New York: George H. Doran Co., \$2.50.

Paradise, by Cosmo Hamilton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$2.

The Letters of Olive Schreiner, edited by S. C. Crowther-Schreiner. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$5.

The publication during February and March of representative volumes will mark the formal entry of the newly organized International Publishers Company into the ranks of publishers. The company plans to bring out chiefly translations from foreign languages. Books of general interest will be brought out; novels, plays, and literary criticism, and books in the philosophic and social science fields. Announced for publication on Feb. 28 is "Flying Ovip," a collection of 11 short stories translated from the Russian, and presenting the work of a group of young writers who have come to the front since the Russian Revolution. "Literature and Revolution," by Leon Trotsky, former Minister of War of Soviet Russia, will be published March 10. The offices of International Publishers are at 351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A Lawyer's Memories

As I Went On My Way, by A. J. Ashton. K. C. London: Nisbet & Co., 15s.

AMONG the faculties possessed by Dr. Johnson was that of a way of tackling a book in such a way as immediately to make himself familiar with its substance. As some people can at first meeting assess a person's character, so Dr. Johnson could in a few minutes sum up the merit and nature of a book.

Whatever may be said against such a method of approaching a book, it is one very commonly attempted. Persons accustomed to visit lending libraries for the purpose of selecting books to take home with them practice it habitually, and doubtless become as proficient as the great lexicographer.

This "dipping-in" method of reading is particularly well adapted to books of reminiscences. When the book so attacked is deficient in interest, the "dipper-in" drifts from one page to another, searching in vain for some passage of interest, turning the pages more and more quickly, until with a final crescendo of frenzied page-turning, he throws the book down in disgust.

Let the general reader open Mr. Ashton's book where he please, and begin to read. He will not need to turn elsewhere in the book too hastily. He will find himself turning the pages steadily and methodically, his interest held.

Mr. Ashton is an eminent lawyer, but not quite half of his book is concerned with his experiences at the bar. Of the 18 chapters, three deal with his school days in Lancashire, two with Oxford, and five are devoted to travel. In his legal chapters he has avoided the practice so often followed in legal reminiscences of dishing up again the sordid stories of notorious trials. He does not need the methods of the sidewalk press in order to hold his reader's interest. Nor does he ever, on the other hand, relapse into the lethargic egotism commonly found in volumes of reminiscence. He does not write, "I contested Market Sleeping in the spring of 'seventy-two," and so on for about 800 pages, as a parodist wrote of an autobiography of some Victorian parliamentarian.

Like the salesman who boasted of his ability to sell coals to Newcastle or ships to the Swiss, Mr. Ashton, who is a distinguished classical scholar, might boast that he can interest a reader unlearned in the classics in the renderings by his rivals at Oxford of well-known English poetic phrases into Latin verse. So attractive is his writing, vivid and yet thoughtful, that no matter which he is discussing of the many and diverse themes on which he touches, the reader's interest is seized and held.

A Fairy Tale from Mr. Phillpotts

The Treasures of Typhon, by Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

IN HIS new book, Mr. Phillpotts has let his imagination drift away from England back to the Greece of antiquity, and has let it weave a tale now of wisdom, now of fancy.

In the garden of Epicurus, famous thinkers discuss philosophic problems. Into this group Typhon's part, brings that never-ending problem—how to bring up their son. Epicurus' answer is in favor neither of discipline nor a trade. Instead he sends the unruly youth off in search of a flower called Soter. And this literal-minded young man starts on his quest, his only aid being the knowledge of tree language.

Thereupon follows a delightful fairy tale, with imprisonment and struggles, tests of prowess and of kindness, and, finally, the princess, in the guise of a poor simple maiden, The oracle, true to form, gives him the ambiguous answer that he will find more than he seeks, seek more than he finds. The many trees that he meets on his way, the olive, the oak, the pine, help him in his many adventures, serving as pretty mouthpieces for Epicurean wisdom.

Finally the youth, tempered by experience, returns with his new found love, but, alas, no flower. He has one more lesson to learn, namely, that Soter is no flower but a symbol. It is altogether a delightful story.



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THE FORUM is the meeting place of creative minds, whatever their field of endeavor. If only their work is important they are invited to deliver their message to the thinking minority. The Editor excludes nothing because it is new or unusual. Except that bores are never admitted (this includes the many-worded), all are given a hearing.

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Think about these things in 1925. Our children's children—what is to become of them? Our civilization—is it inferior? Our youth—shall they be big men or cultured? Is it the white race that is unassimilable? Is there to be a new conquest of South America? What is the "Foreign Devil" doing to Young China? Can Art be saved in spite of standardization? Is the new poetry Art? Are we standardizing America's emotions? What is the urge that puts genius to work?

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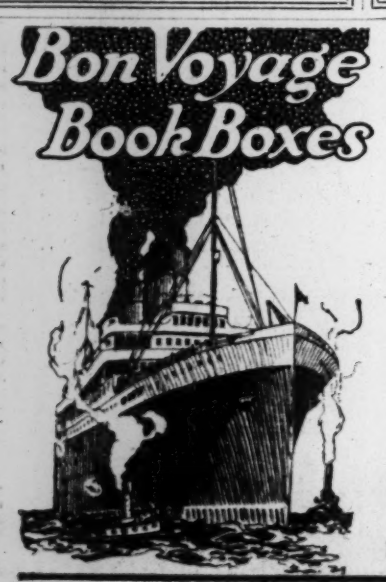


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THE HOME FORUM

Haydon's Diary and Mrs. Siddons

Nature's Comfits and Cynthia

Correspondence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPARED with a good diary or autobiography, a novel, unless it is one of the very greatest, seems artificial. By a good diary or autobiography, I do not necessarily mean one in which the author has told the story of his human life exactly as it happened—for to do that seems to be almost impossible—but one in which he has tried to do so as a rule such a record is not intended for immediate publication. In the diary has put down, for his own satisfaction, the events of his passing days and years, often enough merely for his own subsequent reference and convenience; but sometimes he has had an ulterior motive like that which prompted Hamlet to say to Horatio, "Thou livest; report my name and my cause aright to the unsatisfied." He has tried to do certain things which the world has ignored or misunderstood, and he confides his struggles to the pages of his private book, partly to see them set down in due order and completeness, and partly in the secret hope that the ignorant, the hostile, the unsatisfied, may some day understand his motives and intentions.

It is not always the most pleasing personalities who exhibit themselves most interestingly in the pages of their diaries. An erring man, an egotist, even a failure, may unconsciously teach the reader lessons of experience such as the upright, the charitable, and the successful do not. Perhaps the reason is that there is much more to read "between the lines" of the diary of the former than of the latter, so that what the one does not say may be even more instructive than what the other does say.

Such an erring, egotistical, unsuccessful man was Benjamin Robert Haydon, the painter, whose autobiography, probably now out of print, was edited in 1853 by Tom Taylor. The two old-fashioned blue volumes are easily procurable. Taylor, who was for years editor of Punch, is described by Mr. Charles Graves as a "cultivated man of letters, a considerate and judicious editor, and above all, a warm-hearted, upright man and a staunch and loyal friend." He performed his editorial task excellently, wisely using Haydon's own words as far as possible. His materials consisted primarily of twenty-seven folio volumes in manuscript—a voluminous diary begun, apparently, in 1811 and continued until 1846. The task of mere selection and condensation must have been an onerous one, and thoughtful readers, knowing that Haydon was an inferior painter, now almost forgotten even by artists, might suppose it hardly worth the effort. But to suppose any such thing would be a mistake.

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In essence, heroic struggle against poverty and neglect, complicated by an intense egotism which led him consistently to overestimate his powers and to attempt kinds of painting for which there was no great popular demand. His pet theory was that the historical painting is the noblest kind of painting and he seems, moreover, to have felt that the larger a picture is the better. He ransacked history and legend for heroic subjects, and worked in a grandiose style somewhat like that of Washington Allston and other painters of the earlier American school.

In Hugh Walpole's novel, "The Cathedral," Falk Brandon enters his father's study one day, just as the latter is putting straight a copy of Haydon's "The Entry into Jerusalem." It was a picture, says Mr. Walpole, "Haydon had painted since his earliest youth by a kind of false theatricality that inhabited it." This "falsity," which most people feel in his pictures, was probably the result of his attempt to paint grandly without the possession of genius. As an artist, he is an example of vaulting ambition insufficiently supplied with gifts. Many of his ideas about art were sound, nevertheless, and there can be little doubt that in many of his controversies he not only was right but helped forward reforms, the benefits of which have been felt ever since. The "Autobiography" also is full of jottings on matters of interest to artists, such as notes on pigments, on light and shade, on the technique of other painters, and on his acquaintance with such artists as Fuseli, Wilkie, and a great many others.

But it is for lovers of literature that the "Autobiography" has greatest interest and value. It is, indeed, one of the important first-hand sources of information concerning the entire romantic school of poets and essayists of a hundred years ago. Haydon met almost everybody of importance and was the intimate of such men as Keats, Lamb, Wordsworth, and Hazlitt. He knew Leigh Hunt and Shelley, visited the home of Sir George Beaumont, Wordsworth's friend, concerning whose picture of Pease Castle Wordsworth wrote one of his finest poems; and was for years the companion of Wilkie, about whom he has left much detailed information. To Haydon, both Keats and Wordsworth addressed an admirable sonnet: Wordsworth, the one beginning, "High is our calling, Friend," and Keats, that beginning, "Great is the name on earth and so solemn." In the latter, Keats calls the painter one "whose steadfastness would never take a meaner sound than Raphael's whispering"; for Keats believed devoutly (for a while) in his friend's greatness. Haydon's reminiscences of Keats are perhaps the most valuable in the book, for he was one of the first to recognize the poet's ability; he had received from Keats's beloved brother, Tom, an account of the poet's early childhood, and he was, especially in the year 1816, in closest companionship with him. Keats loved to visit the studio and work with his friend at work. Although Haydon did not hesitate to borrow money from the poet, who could ill afford to lend it, he at least did his best to help him. He tried to dissuade Gifford from publishing the notorious review of "Endymion," he sent poems of Keats to Wordsworth, and in many other ways showed his faith in the boy's genius.

"Keats," he says, "was the only man I ever met with who seemed to look conscious of a high calling. Byron and Shelley would have been sophisticated about their verses; Keats sophisticated about nothing."

Haydon often used his friends for models. In the "Entry into Jerusalem," Keats and Wordsworth served in this capacity, and other faces were painted from portraits of Sir Isaac Newton, Voltaire, and various famous men. This picture was considered his masterpiece, and his account of its first exhibition is most amusing. A crowd of notables gathered to view it, but nobody dared to offer an opinion until the great Mrs. Siddons walked in, "with all the dignity of her majestic presence. The whole room remained silent and 'allowed her to think.' But after a while Sir George Beaumont ventured to ask, 'In a very delicate manner,' how she liked it. 'Everybody listened for her reply. After a moment, in a deep, loud, tragic tone, she said, 'It is completely successful.' Of course, no more was needed to insure its success. The great Siddons had spoken, and even Sir Walter Scott asked for a private view."

"The 'Autobiography' is a minor classic. Haydon could hardly have dreamed that, after his over-ambitious paintings had been forgotten, his sally notes on persons and happenings would be his chief claim to remembrance."

R. M. G.

Shakespeare

But thy humanity is so much ours, Such of our little is in thy so vast, That love and kinship in essential powers Give adoration a familiar cast. There is in Æschylus too much of sky, Of doom, of thunder, god, and precipice. Too much of hell in Dante's awful eye. Despite its visioning of Beatrice: But thou, if thou transcend us, still art here. If prophetic be earthly prophecy: A far to-morrow, a To-day how near; Thy sole self now, but all mankind to-be. And all the best the world's best artists reach. We measure by thy stature and thy speech. —William Ellery Leonard, in "Tutankhamen and After."

Two stone steps led from Grandfather's lawn to the garden, along a path bordered in season with iris; the fine-lady iris but stiff, spindly blue flowers which Grandmother called flags. These were charming to Cynthia's eyes but forbidden to her fingers. So she looked for other spoils, flaxing first upon the clusters of "cheeses" that grew in the right angle made by the garden wall and the frame of the steps.

There at either side of the head of this miniature staircase was a mat of round, velvety leaves, and as summer advanced numbers of minute, orbicular seed vessels appeared, which looked like the cheeses on Grandmother's buttery shelf reduced to vanishing point, and which had an agreeable taste. As to the botanical name of this attractive plant, that was a matter of no interest to Cynthia.

From a dozen choice spots on the farm Cynthia foraged morsels of various sorts. The map of the farm which she carried before her mental eye was marked with signposts where tasty bits of something edible might be found. Americans who have charted Europe by the good restaurants that they have patronized there have made themselves a subject of laughter; but a child who charts his vacation haunts by taste and smell as well as by sight and sound is picking up nature lore along with his luncheons.

A little way beyond the current bushy fence which formed the lower boundary of the garden gurgled a tiny brook, where spearpoint gave aromatic proof of its presence. After a few turns the brook widened to a little shady pool, and there when Cynthia was lucky she found watercress. Still farther along, the brook

led into swampy ground where she could collect the sweet, cream-colored heart of the wild flag's sheath or its nutty green tassel, or dig its root, which she took home to Grandmother to be cooked in sirup and made into a pungent, sugary confection. The pastures yielded the seeds of sweet fern, honey sipped from the tiny cornucopias of columbine, and the sauce piquante of sorrel. To Cynthia the pasture was marked with names as a map would be: "Wintergreen" near a spring under a pine tree, and "Best Swamp Huckleberries" on bushes that grew by the great trunk of a fallen red maple. Berries, it is true, were less thrilling, partly because they appeared so regularly and plentifully at table, and partly because the gathering of them was a task assigned by her elders.

Even town-bred children are field-

wise and wood-wise in more ways today than formerly. They know how to make a fire in the open, with or without matches, and they know when and where not to make a fire. They know the correct names of trees and birds and can tell the time by the sun as well as by the dinner-call of appetite. But a town-bred boy takes his refreshment with him done up in a tin can or silver foil or waxed paper and has small notion of doing what lost children in old story books always did, "subsist on nuts, berries, roots, and the bark of trees." Nor did Cynthia subsist in any such fashion. She was fed bountifully at Grandmother's well-spread table. But her nibbles, her titbits, came from the land, discovered in her wanderings, or come at deliberately by following the clearly charted food map preserved in memory from one season to another.



Old North Frisian House. From a Painting by Hans Peter Feddersen

North Frisian Interiors

MR. FEDDERSEN'S painting hangs in the Art-Museum of the city of Flensburg, surrounded by an array of furniture and utensils such as went to the plenishing of such houses as it represents. The picture shows the old-style half-door, through which one stepped into the spacious living room, paved with red brick and often strewn with white sand from the not far distant shore of the North Sea. A carved door is exhibited in the Museum, such as usually led from the living room into the other rooms, with a carved inscription above it that reads in translation: "Everything depends on the blessing of God."

The entire fittings of a number of houses of this date and architecture have been removed, room by room, and set up in the Museum exactly as found and as used during the preceding centuries, around the open hearth. Indeed, the very odor of turf smoke always clings to the woodwork. Turf being the chief fuel of that period, this hovering fragrance of the past wakes old reminiscences of all who have ever been favored guests at a home where the open hearth was the center of family life. In the wall back of the hearth, at the extreme right, a left side, are three iron doors, through which the fire in small cast-iron stoves in back rooms was started with live coal from the hearth, and fed with turf. Several of these small cast-iron stoves are also on exhibition, and they have no door in the room, but only a grating underneath for the removal of the ashes. Into the three sides of these stoves Biblical scenes are often molded in the wood. Nearly all ornamental objects of that period illustrate Bible stories. The ceiling of one room is covered entirely with paintings of the stories of the Gospels, as are also some walls, above the wainscoting.

Everything in these houses is seriously made, while the generous hand carvings bear witness to a total absence of any endeavor to scant time and effort. There are on display, too, other living rooms. Some of the living rooms reproduced have carved wainscoting from floor to ceiling, and the thought involuntarily intrudes itself. What would they think of our modern wall covering of paper? These rooms have beds built into the wall, that were shut off by very solid carved four-posters there are of a later period, with hangings of a homespun material of wool and flax called "Bederwand," the name indicating that it may be turned and used on both sides. It is of such sturdy weave that it has withstood centuries. There are gigantic wardrobes of wood trimmed all over with elaborate carving to the depth of several inches. Some of these wardrobes have secret locks, which the uninitiated might succeed in finding only after numerous attempts to push aside the many little panels and strips of trim, until the one is found that yields to the touch and reveals a keyhole. There are tables to match the wardrobes, some in natural wood and with heavily carved edges; and straight backed chairs, either in carved wood, or smoothly covered all over with thick leather and frames heavily studded with brass nails. These chairs are still strong and dependable as ever—there is not the slightest creak or yield in response to any weight placed on them today.

There are chests and trunks in a wide assortment of sizes, most of them of huge proportions, with utensils such as went to the plenishing of such houses as it represents. The picture shows the old-style half-door, through which one stepped into the spacious living room, paved with red brick and often strewn with white sand from the not far distant shore of the North Sea. A carved door is exhibited in the Museum, such as usually led from the living room into the other rooms, with a carved inscription above it that reads in translation: "Everything depends on the blessing of God."

Here is weaving apparatus dated 1761, with the inscription: "Live and work to the glory of God"; a sun dial of 1754; yarn reels, doubling apparatus and spinning wheel. Wooden bobbins for lace making, together with a sample of thread lace and the cushion on which it was worked. A sewing cushion in a wood frame, is screwed onto a table; to this cushion, ladies in bygone days, pinned their sewing when doing a long seam; a tiny drawer was provided in the frame for holding needles, thimble and thread. There are wooden oblong boxwood boxes, richly painted with figures and flowers, some dated 1741.

Old family crests of the fifteenth century hobnob with wooden spoons in all sizes, with carved handles, and some with handles of braided willow and carved footed candlesticks of wood, three feet high. A strong box of heavy iron is evidently an early forerunner of our modern safe. There are brass and old glass chandeliers, fitted up for candles, and one chandelier had been removed to the Museum with the remnants of tallow candles as last used. There are bowls of delft, marked 1671 in the glazing. Behind the glass doors of several cupboards may be seen very plain Bibles and hymnals, bound in pigskin, with gilt edges and long leather-and-metal clasps.

In summing up the evidences of living at that period, and in that northern section of the inhabited world, one feels instinctively that these were people who battled with the elements. They had to throw up dikes against the mighty waves of the sea, and then change the land fertile soil for grain and pasture; and men who performed these gigantic tasks by strength of hand had no patience with trivialities. Outside they built for permanence, and the rooms within, too, bear the stamp of a sturdy solidity.

Willow

I watch you from the darkness As you dance A slender willow Swaying to the winds of syncope. Some cut willow trees To feed their fires. But I would watch you From the night of darkened seats Dancing in the glories of footlights, Swaying to the winds of syncope. —Walter Hawkins in "University of Washington Poems."

Nocturne in E Flat

(Chopin)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A thread, Silver-blue Running through Clouds moon-shaded.

A theme, Singing on Through the song Of a dream.

A strain, Close around Dripping down With the rain.

A word Of the wood Understood Unheard.

Flora Lawrence Myers.

The Ainu at Home

At Sapporo I got out of my ricksha and walked straight into what might have been an English house in the depths of the country, with chintz curtains, comfy armchair, flowered wall paper, and peace, after the unavoidable fret of traveling among unfamiliar people, speaking an unknown and unmasterable tongue. Doctor Batchelor, my host, was a tall, white-headed, white-bearded gentleman of the rugged Scotch-shepherd type. He is probably the best living authority upon the Ainu, the aboriginal race of Japan, to whom he has given nearly fifty years of his life as a missionary. Mrs. Batchelor, with a lace cap upon her white hair, welcomed cordially the stranger who had thus fallen upon them quite out of the blue.

I was introduced to their adopted daughter, a pure-bred Ainu, and I almost pinched myself to see if I were awake. Simian, anthropological, monstrous; such were the adjectives I had always connected with the word "Ainu," believing with the rest of the world—the Ainu to be hairy creatures, as near the animal plane as it is possible for human beings to get. I had a distinct recollection of an exhibition in London at which I had seen a small, wild-looking man from the north of Japan, with a mass of hair and an abnormally bushy beard. . . . From the moment I looked at the adopted daughter I began to remodel entirely my conception of these sadly maligned people.

Yi San was a slender, graceful woman with beautiful black hair, big wide-open brown eyes under well-defined brows, a straight nose, cheeks a little more pronounced, but not much more than my own, and the sweetest, softest voice in the world. She looked like a Russian, and directly I got to the Ainu villages, to which we started the next day, I had the impression of being back among the Russian people. An Ainu hut is thatched and walled with reeds, and under the eaves, to the east and the west, are two wind-dows, shuttered and screened. The east window is sacred. Through it prayers to the Divine Being are said, fetiches are passed in and out, and in the olden days, parts of slain deer or bear were handed in. Nothing should be thrown out of it. No one

should look in through it. There are two doors to a hut, and the wooden door is raised like a platform, about a foot and a half above the beaten earth, leaving a small square, a few yards wide, in front of one door.

In the middle of the raised floor is a big open hearth, and a hole is left in one angle of the roof to allow of the escape of the . . . smoke which cures the fish or the meat swinging above a big wooden frame over the fire. From the frame itself hang cooking-pots and pans, and across it are stretched mats for the grain which is to be dried for threshing or pounding.

There is no furniture in the hut. The bare boards are the beds, and the big pot which hangs from the chain over the centre of the wood fire, and in which something is constantly stewing or boiling, is the dining-table round which the family and the guests gather to thrust in their wooden spoons and to draw out what they may of the now meagre fare on which they must perforce subsist. Their hunting no longer supplies food in its old abundance, and the big pot which hangs from the chain over the centre of the wood fire, and in which something is constantly stewing or boiling, is the dining-table round which the family and the guests gather to thrust in their wooden spoons and to draw out what they may of the now meagre fare on which they must perforce subsist. 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RADIO

WHY DARKNESS IS NECESSARY FOR "DX" WORK IS EXPLAINED

Range of Radiocasting Station Limited to "Ground Waves" During Daytime, as Sun Ionizes Isothermal Layer So Transmitted Waves Cannot Penetrate It

By DON C. WALLACE

Frequently the writer has been asked, "Why can radio concerts from distant points only be heard at night?" Of course, this is not true to the letter, but, generally speaking, it is true that reception is so much better at night, and that the range is so much greater from distant stations, that one not used to these characteristics is completely awed and baffled by the radical changes which can come about in such a short space of time as one hour.

Reception from distant stations is dependent upon many things. First, is "darkness," then comes the "power" of the transmitting station, then the "sensitivity" of the receiving set. Here we are dealing with the "darkness" part only, and will assume that we are dealing with sending stations of strong power and receiving sets of fair sensitivity. This leaves us with but the one component topic, "darkness and night."

Several theories have been advanced as to the reasons for the discrepancies which constantly make radio more and more interesting to us. In order to keep our thoughts as clear as possible, we will here present but one theory, the theory presented in one of its forms by the United States Bureau of Standards.

Let us take WCCO as our example. The figures to be given are representative only and should not apply to any station in particular. They represent, as a whole, conditions which exist throughout the United States and thus can be applied by anyone to the station in which he is most interested. WCCO has an output of between 500 and 1000 watts in the antenna and so comes under our classification of a "strong" station. Locally, the station has the same volume, day and night, in Fairbault, 50 miles away, it has the same volume, day and night.

"Ground Wave" Range
In New Ulm, it is not always the same volume, day and night. New Ulm is about 100 miles distant, and here the difference begins to be noticeable. New Ulm is within the "ground wave" range of WCCO. Day or night a certain percentage of the wave travels along near the surface of the earth. Night or day, this does not change (except, of course, due to slight changes in the modulated output of the station).

Once in a while, reception from WCCO at New Ulm is exceptionally loud at night. This is attributed to the radiated waves going straight up to the Heaviside surface, above the surface of the earth, then traveling with the Heaviside surface to a point about over New Ulm, and then returning to New Ulm. The Heaviside surface is a layer of almost perfect conductor about 60 miles above the surface of the earth. Once the radiated waves reach this layer they are good for amazing and enormous distances. All that is necessary is that they be of sufficient volume to reach the Heaviside layer, then have sufficient strength to return to earth at the point where reception is taking place. The losses of energy are practically negligible along the Heaviside surface, and this may account for the fact that New York, or Atlanta, or Oakland may seem as loud as your local station. In fact, they do seem as loud as a station 100 miles away.

Why do we pick 100 miles as an example? It represents the limit of the useful "ground wave." One hundred miles is just about the distance from the radiocasting station to the Heaviside surface and back again. Thus if our theory holds true, WCCO should be the same volume at 100 miles, day or night. Such is the case as told by radio listeners throughout the State of Minnesota. On the nights when WCCO is extra loud at New Ulm, we assume that the Heaviside surface has come closer to the earth's surface. It is normally about 60 miles above the surface of the earth. Between the earth and the Heaviside surface lies the isothermal layer. When the sun shines on the isothermal layer, it becomes ionized, and the radio waves will not penetrate it. Thus the range of the transmitting station is limited to the range of the "ground wave," as already explained.

Exceptions to Theory
Of course there appear to be many exceptions to this theory, but in reality most of them can be explained in a satisfactory manner. Let us take the listener in South Dakota, for example, the one who can hear WCCO even though he is 200 miles away. Level plains, a good receiving set, and lack of absorption in the vicinity of receiving antenna will nearly always double the range at which the "ground wave" can be heard satisfactorily.

At a distance of 1000 miles, where no conflict exists, on a night when the air between the earth's surface has become completely ionized reception will be perfect. One other exception sometimes appears to exist. How about the man who on Sunday afternoon finds in a distant concert from the east? The explanation for this is comparatively easy. It has already started to get along toward dusk there—the sun's rays have ceased to hit the isothermal layer at a perpendicular or

anywhere near the perpendicular and ionization has begun to take place. On Dec. 21, we have the shortest day in the year. During December, reception during the daytime is not infrequent. The sun's rays are at such an angle as to be only partially effective in ionizing the air. When we view radio from this light we see that reception is just the same the year around provided we do our receiving during the night. During the night means when it is really dark. As a matter of fact, it is darker at 6 p. m. in winter than at 10 p. m. in summer. In summer, when on doing your receiving later in the night and the results will surprise you.

Reinartz Sees World-Wide DX Work During Daytime Using Short Wavelengths

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27 (Special).—John L. Reinartz, of South Manchester, inventor, and recently a pioneer in the development of short wave daylight communication, predicts that radio amateurs in Australia

Radio Programs

For Wednesday, February 4

Some ambitious "ad" writer once coined the slogan, "Stay at home and see the world," to push the sale of some deluxe edition on travel; and now, with the advent of radio, the world may be heard as well. For instance, on the evening of this date, after the travel and educational features we find a talk by Dr. George Earle Raikes on current events, which is interrupted by Charles C. Latu, which will deal with England; and a Spanish touch will be added an hour later when the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra will play numbers familiar to the Sunny Peninsula. Thus the radio fan truly has but to be willing to listen (after turning a dial) to hear the news of all the world, with a bit of colorful entertainment borrowed perhaps from a sister nation across the sea.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto Star, Toronto, Ont. (530 Meters)

9 p. m.—Musical program by the Toronto Ladies Trio.

WEEI, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Boston Edison Big Brother Club. 8—Sud Reinartz and his Orchestra. 8—Harry Einstein, the Bad Boy from the Good Home. 8:15—Musical. 8:30—Giffette Concert Orchestra. 9—Musical. 11—Penway Theater organ recital by Lloyd Mized Castello.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Co., Springfield, Mass. (387 Meters)

8 p. m.—Instrumental music arranged by the Musicians Supply Company. 8:15—Arnold Scott, reader. 8:45—Delemon Glee Club. 9:30—Lillian Conway, soprano. 10—Patterson's Orchestra playing at annual ball. Privates Club, Springfield Fire Department.

WPAE, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City (482 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; synagogues services; Grace Leslie, contralto; Riala, pianist; concert by the Philharmonic Society of New York directed from Carnegie Hall, Adam Carroll, pianist; Artists Mixed Quartet; Mayor Davis' Orchestra.

WAG, A. H. Grebe & Co., Richmond, Ill. N. Y. (418 Meters)

7:30 to 12 p. m.—Specialty program by the Brooklyn Eagle.

WJZ, Radio Corp. of America, New York City (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Learn a Word a Day," 8:10—NYU Air College; "Business Economics," Prof. Reid L. McLung, 8:30—Course on Jewish history and literature; auspices of Rabbinical Assembly of Jewish Theological Seminary. Dr. Elias Margolis. 9—Patrick Lynch, accordion; Irish airs. 9:15—Time question game. 9:30—Azzurra, Irish, soprano. Irish songs; Keith McLeod, accompanist. 10:30—Northern Trio. 10:30—Billy Wynne's Greenwich Village Orchestra.

WDAE, L. H. Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (382 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Current Events," a series of talks by Dr. George Earle Raikes, international travel and lecture. 8:15—"Out and Cook," by Mr. E. W. Speer, Advisory Fellow of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Spanish program to be given by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, and Leora Sage McKennan, soprano.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (442 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by artists and orchestra, direct from the Nixon restaurant, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

KDKA, Westinghouse Elec. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (399 Meters)

2:45 p. m.—"England—Travel and Romance," by Charles C. Latu, Travel Editor of the Pittsburgh Post. 8:15—"Out and Cook," by Mr. E. W. Speer, Advisory Fellow of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Spanish program to be given by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, and Leora Sage McKennan, soprano.

WTAM, Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, O. (364 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert program arranged by the Radio Department of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. 10:30 p. m. to 1 a. m. Dance music by Philip Spitalny and his orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

KYW, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Chicago, Ill. (526 Meters)

7 p. m. to 2:30 a. m.—Dinner concert; musical program; stage review; live stock talk; "Midnight Revue."

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (344 Meters)

8 p. m.—Evening R. F. D. program. 9—Donald Foster, trombone soloist. 9:10—VLS Theater presents, "The Bruce Amshary in poems, a Sadler feature. 9:30—Program by Dixon, Ill. artists. 10:30—Symphony. 10:10—Heavenly Trio, Misses Mikereil, Porter and Wright. 10:30—John Jones and his orchestra. 10:40—Ford and Glenn.

WGR, Federal Tel. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (419 Meters)

8:15-10:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra, direct from Carnegie Hall, New York City.

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London Police Vans Establish Communication at High Speed

Vehicles Capable of Sending Telephone Message Over 30-Mile Radius, or Telegraphy 200 Miles, While Traveling at 40 Miles an Hour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The New Scotland Yard Police authorities in 1923 built two experimental radio cars fitted with both transmitting and receiving sets. These have been so successful in aiding the police in their work that they are now at headquarters a fleet of seven.

Each van is equipped with a 200-watt set capable of transmitting a telephone message over a 30-mile range and telegraphing up to 200 miles even when traveling at a speed of 40 miles an hour. When testing recently, traveling at high speed in the streets of London, communication was established with Preston in Lancashire about 200 miles away.

The latest addition to the fleet is known as the "push" car, as it has all the very latest refinements. This has a five-wire outside aerial which can be raised or lowered from the inside and which can be switched over to a frame aerial in the car, this latter being used alone or in parallel with the open aerial. There is also a ship's telegraph by which the officer in the car can give instructions to the driver, such as "right," "left," "stop," "ahead," and so on.

The four "flying squad" vans used by the detective section have no visible aerial and are available to go out to any part of London at a moment's notice. Much research work had to be carried out to eliminate interference of various sorts, such as screening by buildings, atmospheres, electric railways, tramways, and so forth, but by using retractor circuits these can be cut out sufficiently to

get clear reception. Messages are sent and received on different wavelengths and in code. When first started, the cars were wanted for use in traffic control and proved very useful in connection with clearing traffic blocks on Derby Day in 1923. Wireless is advancing so rapidly that he would be a wise man who would place a limit to its possibilities. Portable sets are already in contemplation, so that it is quite probable that every superintendent will have his own set of his car working on special wavelengths.

\$100,000 APPROVED FOR RADIO TESTING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A \$100,000 expenditure has been approved by the Budget Bureau for a Commerce Department investigation to determine how a radio receiving set within 10 miles of a radiocasting station may fail to receive its transmission, although in another direction receiving sets as much as 200 miles away may be obtaining good results.

Detecting devices will be installed at different points and from the results it is hoped a better allocation of wavelengths and territories to radiocasters may be made.

FIRST SUPERPOWER STATION IS OPENED BY CROSLLEY CO.

5-Kilowatt Radiocaster Goes on Air From Harrison, O.—Huge Transmitter Is Operated by Remote Control From Studio in Cincinnati—Sharply Tuned

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28 (Special)

—The first remotely controlled superpower radiocasting station was officially opened by the Crosley Radio Corporation last night from the WLW studio at 3401 Colerain Avenue, Cincinnati.

An elaborate program had been prepared by Fred Smith, studio director, which included some of the finest musical talent obtainable. In addition to the musical features of this dedicatory program for the new station, there were brief addresses by prominent radio engineers.

The transmitting apparatus of this powerful five-kilowatt station is located at Harrison, O., about 25 miles from the studio, and is connected by amplified telephone lines from the studio. Locating the radiocasting equipment of superpower stations outside of thickly populated cities

originated with Powell Crosley Jr., a member of the Hoover Radio Conference. It was his vision of the excellent results to be obtained in locating the powerful station in a place where there would be the minimum amount of interference to radio fans that has led other stations to follow the step of this pioneer for superpower.

Tests have demonstrated that this step has made radio reception better and despite the fact that tremendous power is used, it is possible in Cincinnati to tune WLW "in" or "out" within two degrees on the dials of a selective receiver. If there were no other features to recommend the use of superpower, this one thing of being able to tune in radiocasting stations whose wavelengths are near that of Crosley's 423 meters, is sufficient to justify the use of high power.



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Music Master does more than reproduce—it interprets, it re-creates—it transforms mere radio receiving into unalloyed enjoyment. It has made a reputation which sets it apart from the ordinary "loud speaker." And while it has been inadequately imitated, it has never been excelled. Music Master remains the musical instrument of radio—and there is no substitute.

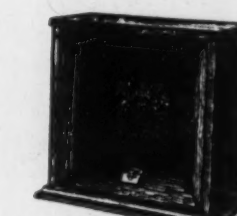
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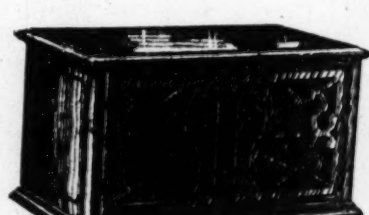
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
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The correspondence which the Irish Free State and the British Government have had with the Secretariat of the League of Nations raises once more the interesting but still unsolved problem of the relation between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the League. It will be remembered that the Irish Free State became a member of the League of Nations in 1923. One of its earliest acts was to register at Geneva the Anglo-Irish treaty, which established Ireland as a dominion, under Article XVIII of the Covenant, which provides that no international treaty shall be binding until it has been so registered.

The League and the British Commonwealth

The Irish Free State took this step, partly no doubt to give additional sanctity to the charter of its own freedom. But it also did so as a natural gesture of independence, to emphasize its new international status in the world. After some delay the British Government made a declaration to the general effect that it did not recognize the jurisdiction of the League in the internal affairs of the British Commonwealth, and that the Anglo-Irish treaty was a domestic concern of that Commonwealth. The Irish Free State replied by registering its dissent from this view, and there the matter has ended for the time being.

The situation is obviously anomalous. The dominions, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and Ireland, are all members in their own right of the League of Nations. They are also all members in their own right of an organization, the British Commonwealth of Nations, which is a political structure new in history, but which is recognized in international law to be a single entity for purposes of peace or war. To which do they owe a prior duty? And are the obligations of the two contradictory and incompatible, as some hold, or compatible and complementary, as others think?

As a matter of fact, the question is not likely to be brought to an issue for the present. The British Empire has an institution of its own for dealing with these internal difficulties, the Imperial Conference, consisting of all the prime ministers of the Empire. If any serious dispute arose between any of its members, this body would almost certainly be called upon to try and find a solution before the League was invoked. For it is obvious that neither Great Britain nor the Irish Free State can claim to be the sole interpreter of its own rights under the Anglo-Irish treaty.

What would happen if this tribunal of first instance failed to solve the problem is another matter. But it is not likely that it would fail. The Imperial Conference consists of a number of exceedingly experienced political leaders who would be both as anxious to maintain the absolute independence within the Empire of its individual nations as the Irish Free State could be, and as anxious to preserve the fundamental unity of the British Commonwealth as is Great Britain.

The emergence of these questions is an evidence of the present age of transition. History will probably record that the century which has passed was the age of extravagant nationalism, in which nations so entirely lost the sense that they were brethren and members of one great human family, that the World War was the result. It is obvious that the era of nationalism is giving way to that of internationalism, as the discoveries of natural science and the lessons of the past ten years every day bring home to all with increasing force that, unless the nations learn to co-operate and to think of humanity and not of themselves alone, Western civilization is doomed.

The League of Nations and the British Commonwealth of Nations are manifestations of this process. They are both attempts to bring national sentiment under the discipline of a higher law than that of mere self-determination. They are both experimental. Their ultimate form is uncertain. Whether they can exist side by side is not clear. But they are both of vital importance because they are trying to work out the solution of one of the greatest problems of this age, how the unity of mankind is to be reconciled with national freedom.

Not the least of the serious problems receiving the earnest consideration of the Canadian people is that of attracting to their country the right sort of immigrants, and of placing them on the countless acres of vacant farm land, with the assurance that they will make homes for themselves and become self-supporting. Guided by past experience, the Dominion Government has in recent years applied strict tests to arrivals from foreign lands, and seeks an assurance that they are likely to be desirable citizens, who will not, by taking up their residence in the cities and industrial centers, create new competition for employment with Canadian labor. The urgent necessity for increasing the population of the great western regions had in former years led to the bringing in of miscellaneous peoples, some of whom were not adapted to Canadian farming conditions, with the result that they drifted into the towns and cities, or emigrated to the United States.

Closely allied to the problem of making the great Canadian National Railways system self-supporting, is that of bringing settlers into the thinly populated areas served by the various lines taken over by the Government. It is conceded that unless the population in many regions traversed by these lines is substantially increased, their operation will for an indefinite period be unprofitable. In arranging for the settlement of immigrants upon the land, advantage is taken of the experiments with returned Canadian soldiers who served in the World War, and an effort is made to arrange for colonization with the family as a unit, in localities where, in addition to securing land on favorable terms, it is possible for the settlers to secure other employment at certain seasons. It is the fixed policy of the Dominion Government not to encourage immigration that will unduly compete with Canadian labor, but rather, by adding to the number of home-owning farmers, to create additional markets for the products of domestic factories.

While the restrictions imposed upon immigration have decreased the number of foreign arrivals in Canada, they are claimed to have greatly improved the quality of those coming in recent years. So far also as judicious selection, with Government assistance in getting homes, has worked to prevent a surplus of unemployed labor, it would appear that whatever has been lost in quantity has been more than made up by the character of those who have come to aid in developing the great natural resources of the northern half of the continent.

Arrangements were virtually completed before the final session in Washington of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, conducted under the auspices of nine country-wide women's organizations, by which a campaign of peace education is to be continued in many of the cities and towns of the United States. Practical agreement was reached as to the line of activity to be followed, and assurance was given that the clubs and societies represented, some of which have not heretofore given much attention to the matter of outlawing war, will henceforth make this one of their chief objects. Thus there is promised not general or state activity along this line, but a community campaign which will arouse the interest of both men and women, much as in a somewhat earlier period in America the lessons of temperance reform were taught and learned.

It is not through the press alone, or upon the rostrum, that public sentiment is created. The women of the United States realize this. They realize also, perhaps, that those who want to see a thing well done are usually obliged to do the work themselves. That the women of America are committed to the cause of peace cannot be doubted. They never have loved war, and now that they have reached a position where their votes and their voices are heeded in public councils they are quick to align themselves with those who have undertaken the humane task of making future wars impossible.

Realizing that through reasonable compromise alone can agreement as to ways and means be reached, the conference delegates wisely avoided any conflict over the methods proposed for the elimination of war. The end desired, it was concluded, can be gained by an intelligent use and application of the several processes proposed. The main thing at the moment is to unite the thinking peoples of all nations upon a program which provides no opportunity for war, but which offers the choice of several roads which, if followed, will insure eventual peace. That is the end sought. There are a thousand ways to avoid war, just as there are unnumbered ways to foment it.

There has been much careless talk in recent years of what has been defended as "a war to end wars." War does not end war, and it cannot until that time when war might mean the annihilation of those who choose to "perish by the sword." But war can make itself repugnant. This has been the result of the most recent war, and thus the way has been paved for just the kind of educational work which is to be undertaken by the foresighted and thoughtful women of the United States.

Those who believe that, in the filling of important administrative positions in public school systems, the policy should always be to secure the person best qualified for the place, will rejoice in the recent action of the Board of Education of the City of New York in calling upon the city superintendent of schools to make a recommendation for the position of associate city superintendent. Furthermore, it is requested that the city superintendent, in making a choice, be guided by methods of selection which are in common use elsewhere, but which in recent years, it seems, have not been employed in New York City, namely: (1) To define the specific duties of the new superintendent; (2) to find the person best fitted to perform these duties within or without New York City; (3) having found such person, to nominate him and support his nomination.

There is more in this action than victory for the system which bases promotion on meritorious service. In recent years, there has been a marked tendency in New York generally to regard important positions in the public school system as the spoils of political success, a policy which could not fail to break down, even to destroy, the morale of the entire system.

Unwarranted as this method always has been in governmental affairs, it seems to be particularly unfortunate in the public school system. The recognition that, however worthy one might be, however devoted to one's highest sense of service, however consecrated to the best interests of the million and more children of the metropolis of the New World, the "melting pot of America," reward in the form of promotion to high places was out of the question except as political favor, has had the effect of developing a feeling of unrest, uncertainty and injustice throughout the great army of teachers and officials.

The effect of this condition has been even further reaching than this. It undoubtedly has

resulted in the turning away from public school service to other lines of activity of many worthy and efficient persons who saw the injustice of the spoils system. A host of right-thinking citizens will, therefore, greatly rejoice in this return to a basis of justice and wisdom in filling the higher educational positions. While it is natural, perhaps, that the feeling should prevail that the selection should be made from the local school system, yet right here is an opportunity for the rank and file to show their devotion to the higher ideals of public school service by supporting the choice of the superintendent, regardless of the locality of the person selected.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the city superintendent, rising to the occasion, will choose the best person available wherever he may be found. It is equally to be hoped that the entire corps of school workers of the city will support that selection to the utmost, thereby putting their stamp of approval upon this altogether commendable action of the Board of Education. This proposal is the return in no small measure to the traditions and ideals established by a truly great educator, Dr. William H. Maxwell, and, in the face of persistent and powerful opposition, maintained by him for a quarter of a century. All interested in public school education—and who is not?—will find in this incident a most favorable sign of the times.

Perhaps the same tendency or impulse which prompts persons to regard the past as the golden era and to attribute to those of some previous age the virtues they pretend most to admire, tempts them also to deplore the fact that there are not giants in their own day comparable in statesmanship, constructive force, or even inherent honesty, to those of years gone by. Often one reads or hears what reforms this or that statesman of a generation ago would work were he permitted to deal with a perplexing present-day problem. Musty volumes are consulted in an effort to show the wisdom displayed in an analogous set of circumstances by the wise counselors and executives whose record is there written. The insistent search, in statesmanship, in diplomacy, and in many of the lesser affairs of human experience, just as in the law and its interpretation and application, is for precedents. Tremendous importance seems to attach to understanding what somebody else would do, or might do, in the emergency presented.

Is it not true that the great need today, nationally and individually, is to do the right thing in the circumstances that now exist? No one can hazard even a reasonable guess as to what Washington, or Lincoln, or any other statesman or jurist, might do today in solving today's problems. Admitting that those whose wisdom and judgment are often cited possessed these attributes, and that they had the courage to act upon their convictions, does not argue the lack of judgment and courage among those of this and later periods to do, or the wisdom and judgment necessary to a proper shaping of their course.

Right, fundamentally speaking, is unchanging. History accords a niche to those who, under whatever circumstances, have adhered to the right as they saw it. But it becomes necessary at times to depart from tradition and precedent in expressing, in new circumstances and under new conditions, the right as it is revealed by changed relationships and fresh contacts. There has been brought to the realization of many of this day and age the happy promise, given centuries ago, that the present, rather than the past or the future, is the day of salvation. Man has lost none of the wisdom he once possessed. The mighty have not fallen. The pearl of great price, the wisdom of the ages, is a present-day possession.

The need is not for a more insistent search through musty tomes for some made-to-order precedent, or for the recall, metaphorically, of some sage of a past era. The record remains, but it is a chronicle, not of today, but of the past. Today's duties and responsibilities demand constructive rather than theoretical action. The question is not what someone else might have done, but what we should do.

A story was recently told an audience in Marion, O., by Dr. G. T. Harding, the father of President Harding, which casts an illuminating sidelight upon the latter's character and upbringing. "When Warren was five or six years old," said his father, "he asked me for permission to 'speak a piece' in some exercises at the township school." A very short poem on the theme, "Speak Gently About Your Neighbor," was, in consequence, memorized and repeated by the youngster. And this is what Dr. Harding said further in comment:

After that little verse had been recited, I took Warren on my knee and told him to try to carry out that idea through life, never to criticize his enemies and to love all the men with whom he worked. Later in life he told me that he remembered the admonition, and when I bought the Star for him, I told him again never to use it to scoff or injure others. I think he tried to carry that out all his life.

That the Wembley Exhibition authorities have now definitely decided to exclude rodeo performances this year is cause for general congratulation, as well as a tribute to the activities of those who last year persisted in their opposition to this brand of so-called amusement. While undoubtedly great skill is demanded of those taking part in these rodeo exhibitions, it is at the expense of terrible suffering of dumb animals. The Romans may have enjoyed such displays as these, but how great was their fall from grace! The world has progressed in countless ways almost beyond conception since that time, however, and this relic of "panem et circenses" certainly has no part in a wonderful exhibition of British resources.

London, Jan. 28.—Westminster's Big Ben is steadily striking his way over the world. The British Broadcasting Company recently received a letter from C. Wade, telegraph superintendent at Jesselton, on the west coast of British North Borneo, saying that on Dec. 16 he heard Big Ben striking 11, which corresponded with Greenwich mean time. He also heard music and a speech on Dec. 12 and the Savoy band on Dec. 14. The distance from England to North Borneo is about 10,000 miles, this being a record for British radio-wave reception. Another writer journeying to Port Said heard Chelmsford's Big Ben striking a crystal set, and two correspondents in Prague, Czechoslovakia, write that they hear Chelmsford regularly on a crystal set.

Is Wales to have her emblem changed from the leek to the daffodil? Recently some of the post office official stationery has appeared with a daffodil in the crest in company with an English rose, a Scottish thistle, and an Ulster shamrock, the whole surmounted by a crown, and with the letters G. R. on either side. No announcement has been made, so possibly Wales is to mount either, or both, leek or daffodil, as may seem suitable to the occasion. Nobody seems very clear as to how the daffodil came into the question at all, but the design must have been passed by the King to have found its way onto the official stationery. The really patriotic Welshman will have none of the daffodil, but the leek certainly is an awkward vegetable to wear in the buttonhole as Lord Veskith does on St. David's Day.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the new woman Labor member of the House of Commons, finds matter for criticism in that institution. Speaking at a recent reception given by the Women's Union at Manchester University, she said some of the medieval customs she found at Westminster reminded her of amateur theatricals. The Officer of the Household, for example, having still to walk backward from the Speaker's chair when the judges were appointed, she said, impressed nobody. The Speaker, too, having after being elected to go to the King to have his rights and privileges confirmed, she thought a ridiculous survival of a custom which might have been all right 300 years ago, but was meaningless today. She took more interest in the fact that no provision had been made for paying the waiters in the refreshment rooms during the long recesses. This was a matter, she said, which would certainly be looked into when the House reassembled.

While growls are constantly heard about the train services on the Southern Railway since the new grouping system came into being, the Metropolitan forces steadily ahead, spreading its electric tentacles into the country round London. The latest extension opened enables a non-stop service to be run from London to Rickmansworth, 23 miles. Hitherto the electric system only ran as far as Harrow, where a steam locomotive took the train to Rickmansworth, a journey of 25 minutes, and this fact will surely draw more town workers further afield. The Moor Park estates, just beyond Harrow, one of Lord Leverhulme's ventures, offer the attraction of three golf courses with a palatial clubhouse within easy reach of London. The electric current for the line is supplied from a giant turbo-generator weighing over 140 tons which is located at Neasden. Another innovation on this line is the elimination of the old semaphore type of signals in favor of day color light signals which can be seen 1000 yards away.

London is in jeopardy of losing her ice-cream men, with their gayly painted barrows. Although they do the bulk of their trade in the summer, many of them keep going the whole year round. They are so numerous a body that they can support a journal of their own. But the Ice Cream and Soda Fountain Journal states that, in spite of the fact that the Christmas holiday weather was bad and that the demand for ice cream was greater than ever, it looks as if the old ice-cream cart will be eliminated in a year or two, both owing to competition from wholesale factories, which turn out ice-cream "bricks" by the hundreds of tons, and to new and better sales methods and more rigid Government regulations. Last year about 20,000,000 gallons of ice cream were sold in London.

For the twenty-ninth year in succession the Home of Rest for Horses at Cricklewood presented its inmates with a special menu on New Year's Day. This consisted of apples, carrots, bread, and white and brown sugar. Wheeled round in large trucks, each four-footed guest was given a generous helping. One veteran, which after being found ownerless on one of the Somme battle fields, was adopted by an English officer, did his part by raising the bell for dinner. There were two other war horses in the Home distinguished by bunches of red, white, and blue ribbons.

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Some Impressions of Cologne

"Donner-wetter, do you think that your little mercenary army would make any difference in the balance? Why, we should capture them all and bring them back to Berlin. Your fleet perhaps is another matter. But we can build one, too, and then you will see how German sailors fighting for their country would put your hirelings to flight." And the professor leaned across the table and glared angrily at me.

It is many years since these words were addressed to me when I was a student learning German in a professor's family in Cologne, which is so much in the public eye at present. But the sight of the familiar Cathedral as I approached the city on my first visit after the war recalled them vividly to my mind. As I got out of the train and saw British soldiers in khaki uniform on the platform, I had to rub my eyes to bring myself back to sense of reality. Cologne in German occupation? I remember the thrill it gave me as I looked up at the mighty fabric of the great Cathedral which brought back the past so vividly. That had not altered. But over the Hotel Excelsior, which was formerly thronged with German officers, waved the Union Jack, while two British soldiers stood with fixed bayonets on guard outside. Not a German soldier, not a picket post, as the Prussian helmet with its brazen engraved eagle and spiked top is called, was to be seen. Only British soldiers moving quietly and unobtrusively through the crowd. I crossed the Dom Platz to my hotel with the feeling that I was moving in a dream.

The next day I went to the street where I had lived as a boy. The professor would be an old man now. I should like to have met him again and to have heard what he had to say about the British Army now. And the two girls with their merry laugh and frank contempt for everything that was not German. They would be middle-aged now. I would be very tactful in talking to them. I did not want to rub it in. But they had gone without a trace. And with them let us hope has also departed the quarrelsome, arrogant spirit that led Germany to disaster. I gathered that this was so from my talks with people in Cologne. There was indeed no resentment against British occupation in 1923. A story will illustrate what I mean.

Twice a week a British battalion was sent marching through the streets "just to show that we are there," as General Godley used to say. Now it was a strict rule in the old Prussian days that no one must break the ranks of a marching regiment. To do so meant severe punishment. One day a German clerk hurrying to his work dashed through the ranks of a British regiment on the march. He was promptly arrested and had to accompany the soldiers on their twelve-mile route march. Brought before the commanding officer in fear and trembling, he was dismissed with a caution.

One day I saw a British soldier, who had been sufficiently punished by being taken twelve miles out of his way. Now you may go and square it up with your employer for being late."

The incident was discussed in the cafes of Cologne as a signal example of British good humor.

And now I have visited Cologne again. Although the

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Jan. 28.—Westminster's Big Ben is steadily striking his way over the world. The British Broadcasting Company recently received a letter from C. Wade, telegraph superintendent at Jesselton, on the west coast of British North Borneo, saying that on Dec. 16 he heard Big Ben striking 11, which corresponded with Greenwich mean time. He also heard music and a speech on Dec. 12 and the Savoy band on Dec. 14. The distance from England to North Borneo is about 10,000 miles, this being a record for British radio-wave reception. Another writer journeying to Port Said heard Chelmsford's Big Ben striking a crystal set, and two correspondents in Prague, Czechoslovakia, write that they hear Chelmsford regularly on a crystal set.

Is Wales to have her emblem changed from the leek to the daffodil? Recently some of the post office official stationery has appeared with a daffodil in the crest in company with an English rose, a Scottish thistle, and an Ulster shamrock, the whole surmounted by a crown, and with the letters G. R. on either side. No announcement has been made, so possibly Wales is to mount either, or both, leek or daffodil, as may seem suitable to the occasion. Nobody seems very clear as to how the daffodil came into the question at all, but the design must have been passed by the King to have found its way onto the official stationery. The really patriotic Welshman will have none of the daffodil, but the leek certainly is an awkward vegetable to wear in the buttonhole as Lord Veskith does on St. David's Day.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the new woman Labor member of the House of Commons, finds matter for criticism in that institution. Speaking at a recent reception given by the Women's Union at Manchester University, she said some of the medieval customs she found at Westminster reminded her of amateur theatricals. The Officer of the Household, for example, having still to walk backward from the Speaker's chair when the judges were appointed, she said, impressed nobody. The Speaker, too, having after being elected to go to the King to have his rights and privileges confirmed, she thought a ridiculous survival of a custom which might have been all right 300 years ago, but was meaningless today. She took more interest in the fact that no provision had been made for paying the waiters in the refreshment rooms during the long recesses. This was a matter, she said, which would certainly be looked into when the House reassembled.

While growls are constantly heard about the train services on the Southern Railway since the new grouping system came into being, the Metropolitan forces steadily ahead, spreading its electric tentacles into the country round London. The latest extension opened enables a non-stop service to be run from London to Rickmansworth, 23 miles. Hitherto the electric system only ran as far as Harrow, where a steam locomotive took the train to Rickmansworth, a journey of 25 minutes, and this fact will surely draw more town workers further afield. The Moor Park estates, just beyond Harrow, one of Lord Leverhulme's ventures, offer the attraction of three golf courses with a palatial clubhouse within easy reach of London. The electric current for the line is supplied from a giant turbo-generator weighing over 140 tons which is located at Neasden. Another innovation on this line is the elimination of the old semaphore type of signals in favor of day color light signals which can be seen 1000 yards away.

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Canada's Immigration Problems

and become self-supporting. Guided by past experience, the Dominion Government has in recent years applied strict tests to arrivals from foreign lands, and seeks an assurance that they are likely to be desirable citizens, who will not, by taking up their residence in the cities and industrial centers, create new competition for employment with Canadian labor. The urgent necessity for increasing the population of the great western regions had in former years led to the bringing in of miscellaneous peoples, some of whom were not adapted to Canadian farming conditions, with the result that they drifted into the towns and cities, or emigrated to the United States.

Closely allied to the problem of making the great Canadian National Railways system self-supporting, is that of bringing settlers into the thinly populated areas served by the various lines taken over by the Government. It is conceded that unless the population in many regions traversed by these lines is substantially increased, their operation will for an indefinite period be unprofitable. In arranging for the settlement of immigrants upon the land, advantage is taken of the experiments with returned Canadian soldiers who served in the World War, and an effort is made to arrange for colonization with the family as a unit, in localities where, in addition to securing land on favorable terms, it is possible for the settlers to secure other employment at certain seasons. It is the fixed policy of the Dominion Government not to encourage immigration that will unduly compete with Canadian labor, but rather, by adding to the number of home-owning farmers, to create additional markets for the products of domestic factories.

A Campaign of Peace Education

Realizing that through reasonable compromise alone can agreement as to ways and means be reached, the conference delegates wisely avoided any conflict over the methods proposed for the elimination of war. The end desired, it was concluded, can be gained by an intelligent use and application of the several processes proposed. The main thing at the moment is to unite the thinking peoples of all nations upon a program which provides no opportunity for war, but which offers the choice of several roads which, if followed, will insure eventual peace. That is the end sought. There are a thousand ways to avoid war, just as there are unnumbered ways to foment it.

There has been much careless talk in recent years of what has been defended as "a war to end wars." War does not end war, and it cannot until that time when war might mean the annihilation of those who choose to "perish by the sword." But war can make itself repugnant. This has been the result of the most recent war, and thus the way has been paved for just the kind of educational work which is to be undertaken by the foresighted and thoughtful women of the United States.

Those who believe that, in the filling of important administrative positions in public school systems, the policy should always be to secure the person best qualified for the place, will rejoice in the recent action of the Board of Education of the City of New York in calling upon the city superintendent of schools to make a recommendation for the position of associate city superintendent. Furthermore, it is requested that the city superintendent, in making a choice, be guided by methods of selection which are in common use elsewhere, but which in recent years, it seems, have not been employed in New York City, namely: (1) To define the specific duties of the new superintendent; (2) to find the person best fitted to perform these duties within or without New York City; (3) having found such person, to nominate him and support his nomination.

There is more in this action than victory for the system which bases promotion on meritorious service. In recent years, there has been a marked tendency in New York generally to regard important positions in the public school system as the spoils of political success, a policy which could not fail to break down, even to destroy, the morale of the entire system.

Unwarranted as this method always has been in governmental affairs, it seems to be particularly unfortunate in the public school system. The recognition that, however worthy one might be, however devoted to one's highest sense of service, however consecrated to the best interests of the million and more children of the metropolis of the New World, the "melting pot of America," reward in the form of promotion to high places was out of the question except as political favor, has had the effect of developing a feeling of unrest, uncertainty and injustice throughout the great army of teachers and officials.

The effect of this condition has been even further reaching than this. It undoubtedly has

resulted in the turning away from public school service to other lines of activity of many worthy and efficient persons who saw the injustice of the spoils system. A host of right-thinking citizens will, therefore, greatly rejoice in this return to a basis of justice and wisdom in filling the higher educational positions. While it is natural, perhaps, that the feeling should prevail that the selection should be made from the local school system, yet right here is an opportunity for the rank and file to show their devotion to the higher ideals of public school service by supporting the choice of the superintendent, regardless of the locality of the person selected.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the city superintendent, rising to the occasion, will choose the best person available wherever he may be found. It is equally to be hoped that the entire corps of school workers of the city will support that selection to the utmost, thereby putting their stamp of approval upon this altogether commendable action of the Board of Education. This proposal is the return in no small measure to the traditions and ideals established by a truly great educator, Dr. William H. Maxwell, and, in the face of persistent and powerful opposition, maintained by him for a quarter of a century. All interested in public school education—and who is not?—will find in this incident a most favorable sign of the times.

Perhaps the same tendency or impulse which prompts persons to regard the past as the golden era and to attribute to those of some previous age the virtues they pretend most to admire, tempts them also to deplore the fact that there are not giants in their own day comparable in statesmanship, constructive force, or even inherent honesty, to those of years gone by. Often one reads or hears what reforms this or that statesman of a generation ago would work were he permitted to deal with a perplexing present-day problem. Musty volumes are consulted in an effort to show the wisdom displayed in an analogous set of circumstances by the wise counselors and executives whose record is there written. The insistent search, in statesmanship, in diplomacy, and in many of the lesser affairs of human experience, just as in the law and its interpretation and application, is for precedents. Tremendous importance seems to attach to understanding what somebody else would do, or might do, in the emergency presented.